# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 40 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION. | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands; FIVE CENTS Elsewhere


## Unions-Rail Board Meet; Montreal Strikers Return; Fish Fleet Will Sail Soon

**The World's Day—January 13, 1944**

### Washington: Rail Unions Meet Emergency Board

**Representatives of 15 railroad unions** representing nonoperating employees announced their decision to appear this afternoon before an emergency board, the third since their wage dispute began more than a year ago.

**The Moscow Radio** devoted nearly its entire morning newscast to a summary of President Roosevelt's message to Congress, it was reported by a monitor in London.

**Production of synthetic rubber** in the last quarter of 1943 was a shade better than scheduled, announced Bradley Dewey, Rubber Director; the total was 124,219 long tons, compared to a November estimate of 123,300 long tons.

**Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard personnel** receiving individual letters of commendation may now wear a commendation ribbon of myrtle green with a white stripe, authorized by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

**Chairman Green** (D) of Rhode Island of the Senate Elections Committee demanded that the War Department investigate a sampling of political thinking among American troops in England, reported by Chairman Harrison Spangler of the Republican National Committee to have shown a trend toward his party.

**Freezing of the Social Security tax** at 1 per cent this year, as voted by the Senate, would establish a moral obligation for Congress to "subsidize" old-age pension recipients by more than $1,500,000,000, according to A. J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board. Testifying before the House Ways and Means Committee, he backed automatic doubling of the rate as of Jan. 1.

### Canada: Montreal Employees End 23-Day Strike

**Montreal's 2,300 striking municipal workers** were back at their desks in city hall today in response to an appeal from their leaders to return to work and submit their wage demands to arbitration. This action ended a 23-day strike.

### Boston: First Fresh-Fish Haul Expected Jan. 24

**Ending of fishermen's strike** means whole Boston fleet will be out next week and first big landing of fresh fish is expected on Jan. 24. [Page 2.]

**A labor dispute** in a New Haven dairy today blocked deliveries of milk to more than 40,000 Greater Hartford families by two Capitol City dairies, but New Haven itself was reported to be affected only to the extent of delays on some routes of one concern.

**Boston police** today began an intensive checkup on taxicabs. Acting under instructions from Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan, traffic officers will query passengers alighting from cabs, check meters, and watch for overloaded stands with a view to cracking down on violations, particularly with regard to overcharges.

**Seven concurrent sentences** of 15 to 18 years each in State prison were imposed today in Suffolk Superior Criminal Court on George Moran by Judge John V. Spalding. Moran was convicted of 7 counts of armed robbery in connection with four breaks in Roxbury and Dorchester last October.

### Europe: Progress Seen in Polish Line Dispute

**Soviet newspapers** published a detailed map of the Curzon line and a review of the whole Russian-Polish boundary controversy since 1919. This is taken by foreign observers as an indication that progress is being made toward an amicable settlement of the frontier dispute, according to an A. P. dispatch from Moscow.

**In Poland,** workers in armament factories and other war industries in Poland have been granted an increase in rations by the Nazis, according to a Berlin Radio announcement, although no reason for the action was given.

**Turkish Army Chief of Staff,** Marshal Fevzi Chakmak, has retired and has been succeeded by Gen. Kiazim Orbay, his assistant chief of staff, states an Ankara dispatch.

**The working day for women** in Germany has been increased to 10 hours by the German Minister of Labor in order to release three to five per cent more workers for duty at the front, the Stockholm Aftontidningen says.

**Turkish students in Berlin** have been directed by Turkish Education Minister, Hassan Ali Yucel, to go to Switzerland to complete their studies because of the "delicate world situation," a Reuters dispatch from Ankara reports.

**Spain is still an active ally** of Hitler instead of a nonbelligerent, the Soviet Embassy in Washington maintains in an article published in the Embassy's Information Bulletin. It claims that, contrary to Spanish statements on the withdrawal of the Blue Division, a Spanish Legion still fights "on one of the sectors of the Volkhov front."

### National: First of Victory Ships Launched

**The nation's first Victory ship,** "United Victory," one of the freighters designed to improve on the Liberty ship, was launched at the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation Yard, in Portland, operated by Henry J. Kaiser.

**An excellent view** of the eclipse of the planet Jupiter by the moon this morning was afforded by clear skies, it was reported by astronomers in New York. Just before sunrise, the eclipse began at 8:01, and the planet reappeared at 9:03, the first time such an event has been visible in the eastern part of the United States in 48 years.

**A proposal** for a unicameral legislature in Missouri was rejected in Jefferson City by the Constitutional Convention's Legislative Committee.

**Gov. Colgate W. Darden, Jr.,** transmitted to the Legislature the largest Virginia State budget ever presented for consideration. It asked for $235,070,811 in appropriations for the 1944-46 biennium, $2,575,738 more than in the expiring biennium.

**Ruling in the Federal antitrust suit** against the Associated Press, a special three-judge court in New York issued a restraining order to keep the newsgathering organization from observing by-laws which permit members to consider the competitive effect of an application for membership. [Page 9.]

### Waste Paper Collection

**Littleton—Jan. 14.**
**Stoneham—Jan. 10-15.**
**Taunton—Sun. Jan. 16.**
**Watertown—Sun. Jan. 16.**

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### *Citizen-Janitors Keep School Open*

PLAISTOW, N. H., Jan 13 (AP)—Thanks to several residents of this town, the Superintendent of Schools and a Haverhill, Mass., businessman, the Pollard School, the only one in this town, is still open.

The school would have had to close, Superintendent William J. Nelson reported, if he and other citizens had not taken turns firing boilers and sweeping floors during the absence of the regular janitor, Albert Elliott.

The Haverhill businessman now has assigned one of his employees to serve as temporary janitor to assure heat for 300 pupils and eight teachers. Mr. Nelson said it was impossible, because of the manpower shortage, to obtain a substitute for the regular janitor.

### Weather Predictions

**Fair—Slightly Colder**

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

## No Need Seen For Postwar State Slump

**Dr. Copeland says peace should see plenty of jobs available under readjustment plans.**

By Frederick W. Carr
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Business is not due for a great slump after the war, but on the contrary Massachusetts "will have the jobs," Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, Chairman of the State Committee on Postwar Readjustment, forecast here today.

"I do not feel any need for a severe, prolonged depression," said Dr. Copeland, who is Professor of Marketing in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration and a national authority in his field.

"There has been a very great change in attitude among business leaders, particularly in the last six months. I feel very much encouraged."

But the jobs won't grow of themselves, and it is going to take much study and effort—much immediate planning—to insure that employment reaches its possibilities after the war, Dr. Copeland pointed out.

**Good Start on Reconversion**

A new factor in the reconversion situation which he noted is that with the cutbacks and cancellations now under way in war production, we shall probably be able to make many adjustments before the end of the war. That will make the return to peace production easier.

"The main task that we face in the readjustment era is that of providing jobs for men and women returning from war service and for workers released from war plants," the business expert emphasized.

This is the province of his Committee, which was appointed by Governor Saltonstall and has its office in the State House. Its territory is industry rather than public works, which has its own separate organization.

"The whole problem of adjustment after the war needs to be thought of in terms of jobs—jobs that will satisfy the veterans and take care of the former war plant workers—real jobs," Dr. Copeland continued. "Bonuses or handouts just won't do.

**Future Is Up to Us**

"If we are ready to face this coming situation not only in manufacturing but in the retail trades, commerce, the farm and the home, we can have the jobs that will be needed.

"For many plants and mills in Massachusetts no loss of time will be required by the change-over from war to civilian production. They will be making the same things, and will sell them to the public instead of to Uncle Sam.

"We are fortunate in having such a large part of our manufacturing facilities so readily convertible from war to peace uses.

"Some of the plants will have to undergo a substantial reconver-

*Continued on Page 2, Column 3*

# President Asks Huge Tax Increase In Budget Plea to Pay War Costs Now; Nazis Admit Heavy Loss in 'Fort' Raid

**3 plane plants battered in raid; New Soviet drive opens north of Kiev salient.**

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
*From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches*

Germans themselves now concede that the massed daylight attack by 700 Fortresses and Liberators and 600 fighters on fighter-plane plants in Northwest Germany, Jan. 11, has been a severe blow. Three of Germany's key aircraft factories were partially destroyed and, according to General Arnold, hundreds of Nazi planes in course of construction never will be finished.

On the other hand, new American bombers to replace the 59 lost on the raid are already on the runways. The official figure for total loss of planes—64—does not specify whether operational as well as combattant losses are incorporated in the list.

The loss of 595 gallant American airmen — against 602 lost in the Schweinfurt raid last October — is admitted to be serious, but is regarded as justifiable in view of the large hole cut into the fighter force on which Germany hinges so much of its defense plans for meeting the approaching Allied invasion.

The Germans used every available type of plane and antiaircraft gun in a well-prepared effort to protect their aircraft plants. Massed attacks of between 20 and 30 fighters concentrated on a single Fortress, while enormous rocket-propelled shells exploded in their midst. So great was the number of American planes, that some crews still were streaming back nearly 48 hours after the battle, and the results of the battle could not be computed until long after the event.

The necessary concentration of German air forces in the west to meet such armadas as were launched against Brunswick, Halberstadt, and Oschersleben necessarily relieves the Russian front of considerable air pressure. Here a new offensive has been opened by General Rokos-

*Continued on Page 8, Column 1*

Associated Press

**Reich Raid in Retrospect**

**Three American members of the crew of the Flying Fortress "Damifino" talk over their experiences upon returning to their base somewhere in England after a raid on Germany, during which they were forced to throw all their guns but one overboard. They are (left to right): Staff Sergeant Joe Diorio of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lieut. D. R. Beam of Cranesville, Pa., and Technical Sergeant Everet F. Love of Webb City, Okla.**

## 'Forts' Win Great Victory; Nazi Strategy on Dnieper

By Peter Lyne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Jan. 13—There is no doubting here today that the United States Britain-based air force won a thrilling major victory in its mass attacks on aircraft factories deep inside Northwest Germany on Jan. 11.

German spokesmen are now themselves changing their tune and admitting the American success. The facts are that a great armada of about 1,300 planes—about 700 Fortresses and Liberators and 600 fighters—blasted to pieces three of Germany's key aircraft factories. The Americans lost 59 bombers and five fighters or about 5 per cent of the planes engaged, while more than 100 Nazi fighters were shot down.

Only gradually is the vast extent of such a sky battle realized and the magnitude of such a victory comprehended. Admittedly the British were at first of two thoughts about the raid Jan. 11. There came unanswered German claims of 136 American planes shot down for a loss of only 9 German fighters. While American Air Headquarters was busy calculating, Germany tried to claim a great victory.

**Change of Tone**

But a complete change of tone has just come from Luftwaffe Commentator Fritz Beckmann. Referring to the latest American mass attacks, he said in a radiocast last night, "This time the advantage was with our enemies."

Herr Beckmann admitted, "The appearance of close bomber formations over Germany had the same terrifying effect as the appearance of the first tanks in France in 1917. The heaviest battles had to be

*Continued on Page 6, Column 2*

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
*Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Jan. 12—The question arises—how to account for the extraordinary strategic situation which the Germans have allowed to develop in the Dnieper Bend?

At one time it was the custom to attribute German reverses to the amateur interference of the Führer in matters which he didn't understand. However the German High Command is now securely in the saddle and mistakes can no longer be placed entirely at Hitler's door.

One can scarcely be content with the simple explanation that the Germans have been "outgeneraled." The threat to their last direct rail link with Germany has been obvious for many days and yet there appears to have been no attempt to thin out the armies within the Dnieper Bend.

**Explanations**

Two explanations seem to fit the facts; first the Germans still think they are strong enough to guard their main supply line against the largest forces the Russians can bring against them owing to the difficulties the Red Army is experiencing in bringing up ammunition and supplies by road from their supply railheads a hundred or more miles behind them.

The other explanation which is worth serious study is that the Germans have no intention of evacuating their armies by the railway to Lwow, but propose to withdraw in a southerly direction into Bessarabia—thus covering their vital oil supplies in Ploesti and cowing the Balkans into a continued submission to their will.

The great disadvantage to this plan is that it uncovers most of southern Poland to Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's army group. The German High Command, however, may well consider this lesser evil than retreat into Poland, leaving the Balkans open to Russian penetration.

At least they can hope for political difficulties in Poland while on the other hand they can be quite sure the Russian Army would be received with friendly acclamation in Rumania and Bulgaria.

There are, of course, no rail-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 5*

**Message to Congress urges collection while incomes are still high—Program would increase expense of present conflict to $397,000,000,000 by June 30, 1945.**

By Richard L. Strout
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—President Roosevelt presented his third huge wartime budget to Congress today, and for the third time called for tax increases which Congress shows no disposition to grant.

Obligations now contemplated, Mr. Roosevelt said, will bring the "total war program to $397,000,000,000" by June 30, 1945.

"Let us face the fact," he declared. "The failure thus far to enact an adequate fiscal program has aggravated the difficulties of maintain economic stabilization."

The time to impose high taxes is "now," Mr. Roosevelt repeated, "when incomes are high and goods are scarce." Not to meet the challenge, he declared, will be to treat "unfairly those who must meet the accumulated bill after the war."

The 8,000-word budget message actually was an extension of the annual "state-of-the-nation" message sent to Congress on Jan. 11.

Besides demanding more taxes, Mr. Roosevelt covered almost every field of war and postwar domestic problems.

He urged continuation of the war contract renegotiation clauses.

He urged automatic increase of social security rates, contrary to the action taken Jan. 11 in the Senate to freeze existing rates.

He covered the subject of war contract termination and disposal of surplus property, outlining Administration goals.

He recommended strengthening and extension of social security plans, with special emphasis on re-employment of discharged soldiers.

Extension of unemployment, old-age, and disability insurance, he declared, would permit part-time workers "to retire after the war," making way for returned soldiers.

Mr. Roosevelt announced that since Jan. 1, 1942, 1,000,000 men and women already have been discharged from active military duty "because of age, physical and mental disabilities, and other reasons."

He urged "a unified national employment and counseling service."

He indicated the Bureau of the Budget is taking over part of the planning of the immense "shelf" of public works, previously organized by the now-defunct National Resources Planning Board.

Mr. Roosevelt discussed the

*Continued on Page 9, Column 3*

**Further material on President's budget message: First Page of Second Section.**

## Labor Draft Seen Making Scant Gains

By William H. Stringer
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The President's national service draft made scant progress toward either congressional enactment or acceptance by labor today.

Sponsors are counting heavily on a delayed reaction from the country to influence Congress in favor of total mobilization. For enactment, it is realized, there must be a jelling of popular opinion with regard to this highly controversial proposal.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, conferred amicably with President Roosevelt for an hour and a half yesterday on the national service plan, but the President failed to budge the labor chiefs from their opposition stand.

Senator Robert Reynolds, (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, expressed the viewpoint of Congressional opponents when he predicted today that national service legislation was doomed without even a test of strength on the Senate floor. He doubted his Committee would ever approve the long-pending Austin-Wadsworth bill embodying such a draft as the President proposes.

A partial pool of the Military Affairs Committee by the United Press indicated that Senator Reynolds' guess might be correct.

Committee consideration of the Austin-Wadsworth bill was discontinued after a brief session yesterday, to be resumed Jan. 18. While the Administration has yet given no sign that it will back this measure sponsored by a Republican Senator and Representative, neither has the Administration yet introduced a national service bill of its own.

The general feeling, however,

*Continued on Page 9, Column 6*

## Women in War Face Problem Of Returning to Civilian Jobs

By Laura Haddock
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

No plans are under way for taking care of the flood of jobplacements which will be necessary for girls thrown out of work when the women of Massachusetts now in uniform return to civilian life and their old jobs, at least so far as the Massachusetts Civic League and the American Legion Auxiliary can determine, and they both ought to know.

Yet there soon will be an estimated 20,000 women in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard from the Bay State; countless others are doing desk jobs in temporary war agencies here; and still other thousands are welding steel plates and operating machines in defense industries. What is going to be done about it?

Civic women's organizations, such as the American Legion Auxiliary and the Business and Professional Women's Club, just now are beginning to think about the situation, and it is probable that some sort of planning will result. Until now, however, all postwar rehabilitation and re-employment schemes have referred only to men in the services.

**Can't Be Ignored**

While this problem is secondary in size to that presented by the returning soldiers, it nevertheless cannot be ignored, think those who know some of its phases.

No doubt many of the women now at work in war plants will return to housekeeping; many of those now in uniform will marry and join the ranks of homemakers as soon as they are mustered out of the service. Some of the problem will resolve itself, in the belief of those who are experienced in large-scale placement work.

But the closing of the war industries will release onto the labor market many a young woman who discovered that operating a turret lathe was more to her liking than operating a typewriter. The emergency taught many an older woman, moreover, that it was more fun going to an office or shop every day and turning out a day's work in the world, than putting in time at sink or bridge-table. Some of these women are going to want jobs after the war, too.

When the temporary war agencies, with their huge staffs of clerks and typists, close down, who will employ their young

*Continued on Page 2, Column 6*

## Italian Fascists Quit Nazis Following Execution of Ciano

**BARCELONA, Spain, Jan. 13 (AP)—Thousands of Fascists are deserting en masse from German and "Fascist Republican" ranks in Northern Italy as a result of the execution of Count Galeazzo Ciano and Marshal Emilio di Bono, diplomatic advices said.**

**Countess Edda Mussolini Ciano, who visited her husband before his execution by a firing squad at Verona Jan. 11, was reported missing and it was not known here whether she was jailed by the Germans or had fled Verona.**

By Edgar R. Rosen
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The "treason" trial of 19 former members of the Fascist Grand Council, reportedly just concluded in the north Italian city of Verona, is significant not so much for the sentences passed by the Special Tribunal, as for its political background.

For weeks a political tug of war had been going on between former Propaganda Minister Alessandro Pavolini, at present Secretary General of the Neo-Fascist Party in German-occupied Italy, and Roberto Farinacci, who has established a personal dictatorship in his own Cremona district and in the provinces of Piacenza, Parma, and Reggio Emilia.

According to recent advices from the Swiss-Italian frontier, Signor Farinacci, who was in Germany at the time of Mussolini's rescue by the Germans, tried to realize his old plan to become Italian "Führer" by immediately taking over the Italian radio in Munich and broadcasting in the name of the "Fascist Republican Government." In addition, he left no stone unturned to bring the Neo-Fascist movement under his control.

Signor Pavolini, who had suc-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 6*

### *Montreal-to-Britain Flight Mark Lowered*

MONTREAL, Jan. 13 (AP)—Two Lancasters carrying mail for Canadian troops overseas set a record Jan. 12 for the flight from Montreal to Great Britain.

One of the planes, it was announced, completed the journey in 11 hours and 14 minutes and the other landed in Britain two minutes later.

The previous mark of 11 hours and 35 minutes was set in November in a Liberator.

## Assembly Sessions at Algiers Embroiled by 'Purge' Demands

**ALGIERS, Algeria, Jan. 13 (AP)—The French Committee of National Liberation is studying today a demand by the consultative assembly that a special tribunal be set up for the "rapid and total" elimination of Vichyite collaborationists from official positions in the Government and the prompt trial and punishment of traitors. The Assembly's demand, voted last night, expressed chagrin at the delays in purging the French civil and military administrations.**

**Meanwhile, Charles Laurent, chairman of the Committee's Purge Commission, recommended establishment of special courts in each metropolitan district of liberated France to supervise a thorough purge of the civil administrators and professional groups, including the press. The collaborationist press in Metropolitan France, M. Laurent declared, was to be punished and its managers shot.**

By Ronald Stead
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater*

ALGIERS, Algeria, Jan. 13—Powerful undercurrents of French opinion have been breaking to the surface in the Provisional Consultative Assembly's meetings in Algiers this week.

They have surged up with violence—sometimes to make dramatic scenes—because they relate to subjects upon which normally suppressed opinion is particularly strong, such as the speediest trial and "purging of ex-Vichy officials at present under arrest in Africa on charges of treason; the continued arming of underground resistance groups in France, and the recognition of these groups as an integral factor in Allied plans for the invasion of Europe.

On the purge question the French Committee of National Liberation—temporary government here headed by Gen. Charles de Gualle—has been harshly criticized, and on the matter of arming the French underground, the Governments of the United States and Britain have been bitterly criticized by some Assembly delegates smuggled out of France as spokesmen for the resistance groups there.

**Pressure on Committee**

These men are insistent upon a speedier and more drastic purge than the Committee has been carrying out. They want the accused here tried at once by a military tribunal competent to demand the execution of men like Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, and Pierre Pucheu if proved guilty—as the underground spokesmen feel they must be. They say the Committee of National Liberation

*Continued on Page 7, Column 4*

# Eastern and Central Commands to Consolidate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Military establishments in the coastal areas of the United States are being reduced in order to augment offensive forces overseas, and the Army's Eastern and Central Defense Commands are to be consolidated in a further move to free military forces for combat assignments.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson made these announcements today on behalf of both War and Navy Departments.

In connection with Army-Navy coastal defense reduction, Mr. Stimson said "a considerable number" of units, retained in the coastal areas for training, would be available for coastal defense in case of emergency.

The announcement said:

"Now that the battlefronts have moved further from our borders and we have taken the offensive, it would be a waste of manpower to maintain the same number of troops in this country in static defense positions."

It was noted that the number of installations along the coasts might be reduced, in addition to transfer of personnel from those areas.

The consolidation of the two defense commands will be effective Saturday. Lieut. Gen. George Grunert, commander of the Eastern Defense Command, will head the consolidated command with headquarters in New York City. Lieut. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall, Commanding General of the Central Defense Command and the Second Army, will retain his Second Army command with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn.

There was no mention of the First Army, which heretofore has been commanded by the same general who headed the Eastern Defense command, suggesting the possibility that large numbers of troops which have been stationed along the eastern seaboard may be destined for combat operations overseas.

The consolidated command will retain the name of Eastern Defense Command. States in the present eastern command are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, the District of Columbia, and Florida east of the Apalachicola River. States in the Central Command are West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado.

Today's developments were the latest in a series of recent steps reflecting the gradual de-emphasis of continental defense in favor of overseas expansion.

# Fish Fleet Prepares to Sail As Long Tie-Up Is Called Off

"The fishermen's work stoppage is over—there is no question about that," Capt. Patrick McHugh, leader of the striking fishermen, said here today.

After last night's practically unanimous vote of the Boston branch of the union to end the tie-up, New York fishermen are expected to go along at their meeting this afternoon. To do otherwise, local fishermen commented, would be foolish.

The entire Boston fleet will be out within a week, as it looked today to Edward H. Cooley. Executive Vice-President of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association. A little fresh fish will probably be landed here a week from today, and the first big days will come a week from next Monday and next Wednesday, Mr. Cooley anticipated.

Loss of fresh fish from the strike was conservatively estimated today at around 30,000,000 pounds by B. E. Lindgren, local Representative of Fishery Market News of the Department of the Interior. He figured the losses by ports as approximately 22,000,000 pounds for Boston, 6,500,000 for New Bedford, 1,500,000 for New York and 1,250,000 for Woods Hole, Mass.

**Ended Deadlock**

The resolution terminating the deadlock between the Atlantic Fishermen's Union and the Government called for the following:

"To suspend withdrawal from fishing and to resume fishing awaiting early demonstration and outcome of (1) promised Congressional investigation of the fishing industry and price regulations and (2) appointment of a labor-industry advisory committee to review the fish price ceilings as promised by the Office of Price Administration and Judge Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director."

Regardless of the possible investigation and committee, the fishermen are going back to sea, their leaders said today.

However, if in the spring the price of fish drops two cents to fishermen under OPA summer ceilings and the OPA has done nothing in the meantime, there is danger of further trouble, according to discussion among fishermen.

**Few Remained Seated**

The resolution closing out the strike was written and presented by Captain McHugh, secretary-treasurer of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union. When a division made itself manifest among the 416 delegates, Captain McHugh urged them to make it unanimous for ending the stoppage. He told them he thought this was the best way to clear up the situation and to avoid hard feelings among the fishermen.

When he called for a standing vote, very few failed to rise.

"We feel the OPA is the cause of the whole trouble because of its mismanagement," Captain McHugh said today, "and we will keep up our efforts to get the thing straightened out as it should be."

**Boston Edison Company says** . . . to sweeten and freshen the interior of your refrigerator, take out all food, then clean the cabinet thoroughly with a solution made from one teaspoon of baking soda to a quart of warm water. Do it regularly.

**Boston Edison Company**



COMING in the Weekly Magazine Section of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

January 15, 1944

- WILL POSTWAR BRITAIN BE POORER? By J. Emlyn Williams
- THREE BILLION BLADES OF WHEAT By Bliss Isely
- BIGGER CHECKS FOR DEPENDENTS By Brig. Gen. H. N. Gilbert
- REHABILITATING THE WORLD By Mary Hornaday
- CRADLE OF THE WORLD'S ORANGE INDUSTRY By Gunther Stein
- MEXICAN EMBASSY U. S. A. International News Photos
- COLLEGE GRADUATES AT 18 By Robert B. Tuvin

ORDER NOW


# South Shore Rail Service Demanded

Massachusetts will demand revamping of the New Haven Railroad to provide the greatest amount of service possible for the South Shore area, at a hearing in the Federal District Court, New Haven, on Feb. 18, it was agreed at a conference in Governor Saltonstall's office today.

Senate President Jarvis Hunt and Speaker of the House Rudolph F. King, chairman and vice-chairman of the Legislative Recess Commission on Railroad Problems, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell and members of his staff were included in the conference. Other conferees were Assistant Attorney General James E. Farley, Special Assistant Attorney General Arthur E. Whittemore, Joseph Wiggin, Governor Saltonstall's personal adviser on railroad matters, and Roland Parker, counsel for the recess commission.

The hearing at New Haven will be on a decree of Judge Carroll C. Hinks in connection with reorganization of the New Haven road.

# Events Around Greater Boston

**Thursday**

Illustrated with colored slides and Stephen Foster's colorful songs, H. Harding Hale, Boston attorney, will be heard at the Boston Public Library lecture hall, at 8 p. m. in a lecture titled, "Stories of the Southern River."

**Friday**

Mrs. Sayward will give a talk on "American Paintings" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Ludlow Griscom will give a talk on "Cause and Origin of Migration" in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m.

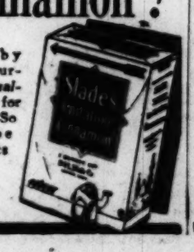
**Entertainment Timetable: Page 5**
**Radio Timetable: Page 5**

## Board to Go to Fall River

The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration announced today a conference at Fall River next Tuesday in its continued efforts to settle the big textile workers' tieup there.


"Cinnamon"!

Made by Slades, purveyors of *quality* spices for 116 years. So it must be good. Costs less, too.





# No Need Seen For Postwar State Slump

*Continued from Page 1*

sion, and there will be a period of idleness for their employees during the change-over. But for most plants the time will be short.

"There will be a few plants where employment will be cut by the thousands. But these large numbers will not necessarily be unemployed—and I believe this is an angle which is largely overlooked by those who see an enormous slump ahead.

**Many Back to Regular Jobs**

"The war workers who will step out of the war plants include the plumbers who used to take care of our plumbing systems, the carpenters, painters and other building trades men who used to do work on the home and on building construction. Their numbers include also salesmen, professional men, teachers and many others who temporarily took war jobs and will now return to their regular callings.

"One does not have to think long about that, especially if he is a householder and knows the difficulties of getting things done today. These people have jobs to go back to. Many are married women who will return to their homes.

"In other words, the net amount of unemployment resulting from demobilization of war plants will be far less than the number discharged, because of those who have jobs to go back to on work that needs to be done.

"We must realize also that there is a large deferred demand for things we cannot buy now. People are accumulating a vast amount of buying power through savings. Laying aside savings now means getting a lot more for the money later on.

**Expects Much Business**

"In the postwar period we are going to have machinery, materials and labor. As it looks to me today, we ought to have a lot of business and many jobs."

Industry in Massachusetts is taking hold of its postwar problems in a remarkably strong way, Dr. Copeland reported.

"Manufacturing companies are getting plans laid for new products and new designs to be ready to go ahead with them when the war is over," he said. "Distribution plans are being developed quite generally.

"Some months ago a small company put on a competition between its salesmen for product suggestions with prizes up to $200. It got a dozen good ideas, and since then has been preparing to place them on the market at the right time. Efforts to develop and improve their products are typical of many of our companies.

"One textile company that I have talked with tells me that it is employing 1,000 people now, largely on war work, and when it gets back on civilian goods will employ 1,200.

**Made to Increase Employees**

"A small department store employing 80 will employ 100 when business picks up. A raincoat manufacturer who is working 200 will use 300.

"An officer of a well known company tells me that the new products they are developing and their plans for stimulating sales lead them to expect they will employ 20 per cent more people after the war than they did in 1939.

"The time element in getting ready for postwar conditions is very important. Three weeks ago the head of a manufacturing company was in my office talking over postwar plans. I asked him what he would do if the war ended that night. He replied he would start doing things he should have done two months ago. He is doing them now. What we want above all is to get ready."

Another source of employment which Dr. Copeland pointed out will be deferred maintenance and repair work in many of the plants through the State. While some have kept up their repairs, many have not been able to get the materials and workmen required. In recent months a number have been preparing definite schedules of the work to be done. One restaurant chain in the State, for instance, is expecting to spend $100,000 on deferred maintenance.

# Chinese Woman Says World Peace Rests on Association, Not Alliances

A world association is the only kind of alliance that should be considered among nations today, according to Mai-mai Sze, daughter of a former Ambassador to the United States. Other alliances will only be the beginning of another lineup of nations which will invite disputes and eventual conflict, she told the Boston Teachers' Club at Tremont Temple yesterday.

Miss Sze answered some of the questions that puzzle many Americans. The so-called Revolutionary Government of China today simply means, she explained, that China has not yet fully attained the three basic steps laid down by Dr. Sun Yat-sen—national independence (which is well on the way, she said), full political democracy, and a higher, fair level of livelihood for all the people. The last two steps are not attainable under war, she commented.

"Communist" in China, according to Miss Sze, has little of the meaning associated with the word in the United States. She characterized Chinese Communists as a natural outgrowth of an agrarian economy and said they were closely akin to farmers' co-operatives in this country. They do not, she added, believe in change by destructive force, but they aim to educate the common people to take on the rights and responsibilities of citizens.

Miss Sze considers China's forced rediscovery and development of its western territory as a benefit of war. And she thinks the most important thing about the Burma Road is the fact that it was a Chinese project taken on Chinese initiative to communicate with the outside world. Previously, she explained, all roads were undertaken from the outside to go into China.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## Potato Action Urged

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 13 (AP)—Plant industry head, E. L. Newdick of the State Agriculture Department yesterday said there might be a "serious shortage" of seed potato stock in the next few months and therefore urged Maine growers to close contracts for their needs as quickly as possible.

# To Study Police Evidence

By a Staff Photographer

**Boston Police Commissioner and Aids**

**Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, left, and State Representative Henry L. Shattuck, middle, and Charles B. Rugg, Boston lawyers, conferred yesterday for two hours with Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell. Mr. Shattuck and Mr. Rugg have been engaged by the Police Commissioner to study evidence assembled by Mr. Bushnell relative to the Boston police officials whose indictments on charges of conspiracy to permit gambling were not prossed by the Attorney General. Leaving the meeting with Mr. Bushnell, the conferees declined to comment on the nature of their discussion but indicated that further conferences would be held.**

# Fishermen in Alleged Plot To Boost Prices Get Hearing

Large quantities of fresh mackerel were taken back to sea and dumped because they were spoiling aboard the vessels during the glutted market of 1941, a former union delegate at Gloucester told the Federal Trade Commission today at the continued hearing on alleged monopolistic prices on fish. The hearing is being held in a court room at the Boston Federal Building.

Domenic Ventimiglia, of Gloucester, official delegate of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union at Gloucester from July, 1939, until Sept. 1, 1943, testified before Trial Examiner John W. Norwood, that small-sized mackerel, which deteriorate rapidly were being brought to port in large quantities between May and July of 1941, and sold at extremely low prices, if at all. Before an agreement was reached to restrict the quantity brought into port a considerable amount was taken back to sea and dumped, although some was given to lobster fishermen rather than throw them away.

Boats mentioned in the complaint of the Federal Trade Commission had "closed shop" contracts with the union, he said. He told of meetings in Gloucester between boat owners and skippers relative to the low prices of mackerel. After one such meeting, he said, he was given a slip of paper by Gerome Frontiero, purporting to list points agreed upon between owners and skippers and asking that a union meeting be called to see if the fishermen would approve them. Such a meeting was called, he said, and attended by nearly 300 fishermen, and these fishermen approved "many of the plans."

Mr. Ventimiglia said that agreements to fix prices and restrict productions had existed, but, he added, under cross-examination of Attorney William J. MacInnis, former Mayor of Gloucester, the agreements were drawn up to solve the problems and not to hurt anyone.

The agreement restricting production lasted less than 30 days and has never been revived since, he said. Some owners and skippers did not live up to the agreement as the production of mackerel fell sharply about that time due to natural developments.

Another witness today, Capt. Anthony Frontiero, of Gloucester, testified that the meeting of fishermen in 1941 resulted in a price agreement to pay a half cent a pound in New Bedford above the Boston price; to curtail the catch of each trip to 40,000 pounds, and not to sell the trips by radiophone before the vessels reached port.

Captain Frontiero said that he had been at New Bedford in command of the Gertrude deCosta, and after discharging a trip, was refused ice to preserve his next trip. He was told by a union delegate at New Bedford, he said, that he had not signed the agreement. "I told him," he added, "that he could step on my toes and get away with it, but not when he stepped on Uncle Sam's toes."

The union delegate refused to discuss the matter further, according to Captain Frontiero, but said, "Those are orders from Gloucester."

The skipper then notified the New Bedford Board of Trade that he wanted to go fishing but could not get ice, and "a while later the ice came down."

# Barnes Eyes G. O. P. Parley

Clarence A. Barnes, Republican member of the Executive Council from Mansfield, today announced his candidacy for delegate to the Republican National Convention from the 14th Congressional District for the purpose of placing before the convention proposals to regulate certain practices of labor unions.

First publicly announced Massachusetts G. O. P. convention candidate, he said his labor proposals would provide for public accountability of unions, prohibit political contributions by unions, and outlaw issuing of work permits by unions.

Mr. Barnes submitted bills to the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature embodying these ideas, but only the one banning the issue of work permits was favorably acted upon by the Legislature.

In a public statement today, Mr. Barnes said the bills were sent to every State in the Union and to every member of the House and Senate in Washington. Several States have adopted the bills and Congress has passed some special legislation partially dealing with the matters.

"Effective as they would be in preventing strikes, the bills are mild in comparison with the drastic conscription proposal of the President and are democratic not coercive," he observed.

## Navy Reports One N. H. Man Missing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—One New Hampshire resident's name was included today in the Navy Department's list of 22 United States Merchant Marine casualties reported for the month of December, 1943.

The sole New Englander—listed as missing—was Norman Thonison Henderson, master, whose wife, Mrs. Esther Henderson, lives at Rochester, N. H.

Publication of this 15th merchant casualty list brought to 5,366 the total number of killed, missing and prisoners of war reported by the Merchant Marine between Sept. 27, 1941, and Jan. 1, 1944.

## Irish Group to Hear Trainer of Chaplains

Chaplain (Colonel) William D. Cleary, Commandant of the Headquarters Chaplain School at Harvard University, will address the Charitable Irish Society at the Copley-Plaza when it holds its regular monthly meeting Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

There wil lbe songs by Thomas A. Quinn. Members will be permitted to invite guests, including ladies.

# Women War Workers Face Jobs Problem

*Continued from Page 1*

women? Many young girls on these staffs are on their first jobs; they represent a flood of newly employable personnel.

The girls in uniform are assured of their jobs by law, provided they apply for them within 40 days of being mustered out, and, of course, provided the firms where they were employed are still in business. But this will release many other girls, so that in effect the uniformed women add to the problem.

No tally has been made of the women who for the past two years have taken over jobs left vacant by men who enlisted or were drafted in the armed forces. When the men come back, they too will be assured of their jobs by law, and the women who substituted for them will be, in large part, out of work and looking for a job. Will there be a place for them or will they swell an army of unemployed women?

Within the next few weeks, it is expected, qualified groups will get together on this subject and try to work out partial solutions. There is a growing acknowledgment that the situation should not be just overlooked until it is upon us.

# Film Heads to Aid Loan

By a Staff Photographer

**Movie Exhibitors in Boston**

**In the last of a series of national organizational meetings throughout the nation, film heads met at breakfast in Boston today at the Hotel Statler to inform local film exhibitors of plans being made to push the Fourth War Loan in film houses, beginning Jan. 18. Left to right—Sam Pinanski, New England Chairman of the motion picture industry's Fourth War Loan Drive; Charles P. Skouras, National Chairman of the Motion Picture Industry Committee for the Fourth Loan, and Marty Mullin, New England Chairman of the War Activities Committee.**

# Naval Aviation Prospects Are Offered to Two Groups

**War Activities in New England**

Opportunities in naval aviation await young men of two different categories who are affected by recent changes in Selective Service directives, procurement officials of the First Naval District pointed out today as they stressed the need for more trainees.

The two groups affected by the latest ruling are those under 22 years of age with occupational deferments, and deferred students who are not an active duty or in the enlisted reserve. These men will have their deferment renewed only under unusual circumstances, leaving them available for induction in the near future.

Seventeen-year-olds who have not passed their 18th birthday, are unmarried, are high-school graduates, college students, or senior class students, and who met Navy requirements are eligible for the Navy's V-5 aviation training program. Those between 18 and 26 are eligible for classification in the SV-5 program.

## New District Engineer

Effective tomorrow, Lieut. Col. Edgar W. Garbisch, Providence District Engineer, will be succeeded by Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Neff. Colonel Garbisch has been assigned as District Engineer for the New York District. Colonel Neff, the new District Engineer, comes to Providence from his post as assistant to the New England Divsion Engineer in Boston. His previous duties included the construction of a base in Newfoundland.

## Chaplains at Dinner

More than 35 Army and Navy Chaplains on active duty in this area will be special guests at a dinner tonight for Protestant Chaplains at the Harvard Training School. The dinner, at the Parish House of the First Congregational Church, Cambridge, is under the auspices of the Wartime Service Committee of the Massachusetts Council of Churches.

Dr. William B. Pugh, Chairman of the General Protestant Commission on United States Army and Navy Chaplains, and Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, Vice-Chairman of the Commission, will be the principal speakers.

## More "Sinkers"

In an effort to satisfy the doughnut desires of Camp Edwards soldiers, who consume an average of 180,000 doughnuts a month, the Post Exchange has installed a machine capable of turning out 80 dozen doughnuts an hour. Lieut. Col. Clayton M. Ela, Exchange Officer, announced today. A second machine, with a 40-dozen-an-hour capacity, will be installed in the Exchange-operated Camp Sandwich Shop in a few days.

## New WAC Staff Director

Capt. Elizabeth W. Stearns, Boston Junior Leaguer and former actress, has been appointed First Service Command WAC Staff Director, according to announcement by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of First Service Command. Captain Stearns succeeds Maj. Katherine R. Goodwin, transferred to Col. Oveta Culp Hobby's Washington staff as Director of WAC personnel here and abroad.

## Waves and Spars Entrain

More than 100 New England women, 30 from Greater Boston, left South Station today to begin training as Women Reservists in the U. S. Naval Training School, Bronx, New York. All had been sworn in as apprentice seamen.

Sixty-five Spars also entrained at South Station for Palm Beach, Florida, where they will take up Coast Guard training on the SPARship Biltmore.

## College Draft Quotas

Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, addressed the students this afternoon on the subject of the new Selective Service regulations. Dr. Carmichael has just been named head of the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, designated by Washington as the agency to determine quotas for civilian draft deferment of college students throughout the United States.

## Mozart to Marine Hymn

From Mozart to the Marine Hymn, from classical piano selections to community singing. Next Sunday promises plenty of variety and interest at the Greater Boston USO, North Station Service Club, at 5 o'clock. A SPAR Choral Group of 35 girls in uniform will take part, and the audience will be invited to join in such patriotic favorites as the Caisson Song, Anchors Aweigh, the Marine Hymn, and others.

# Movie Houses Plan Campaign To Sell Bond for Every Seat

New England film exhibitors in Boston today prepared to launch an extensive film house campaign during the Fourth War Loan beginning Jan. 18 to sell "A Bond for Every Seat."

At a meeting in the Hotel Statler the exhibitors heard many details from national officials of the motion picture industry's drive to aid the United States Treasury in the campaign.

Samuel Pinanski, New England Chairman for the Film Committee and President of the M. & P. Theaters Corporation, after pointing out the Treasury's great dependence on films for reaching individuals, urged the exhibitors "Let's not try to guess the date of the armistice, let's try to win the war. Any American industry that cannot take its place in the war effort had better not show itself. I am proud to say that the film industry has contributed its share."

He also pointed out that cooperating film exhibitors would find their places in the community much more important after the war. Mr. Pinanski also urged all film house managers to become issuing agents for War Bonds, and stated that there were only 5,000 such agents now.

**To Redouble Efforts**

Charles P. Skouras, National Chairman of the film industry's Fourth War Loan drive, who was introduced by Mr. Pinanski, pointed out that the bond-for-every seat campaign has in effect been done already by many theaters. He urged managers to redouble their efforts in the Fourth Loan. He emphasized that during the Second and Third Loans many theaters held events keyed to the loans in which every seat was sold for a bond.

He stated that he had been promised by film producing heads in Hollywood the co-operation of the industry for the drive. Mr. Skouras said that his Committee has talent, writers and producers lined up to set up and aid various tours that are scheduled during the Fourth Loan.

Mr. Skouras disclosed, incidentally, that there are between 45 and 50 film stars now overseas near all the world battlefronts entertaining the soldiers during their recreation or rest periods. At the moment also there are approximately 200 film personalities engaged in domestic camp show tours in the United States. He emphasized these activities in order to point out some of the difficulties the Committee may be faced with in securing suitable star talent for the campaign.

A Treasury appeal to hoarders of "slacker dollars" hidden away in bureau drawers, mattresses and home safes, was reaffirmed today by F. W. Denio, State Chairman of the Massachusetts War Finance Committee.

Money technically called "in circulation" by the Treasury, but actually out of practical circulation, has reached the proportions of a national scandal, based on weekly figures released by the Federal Reserve Board, according to the State Committee.

At the close of 1943 the amount of currency outside the banks was $20,500,000,000, or an increase of $5,000,000,000 over 1942, according to the Treasury. It was pointed out that at the peak of the 1929 boom the total amount of currency in actual circulation was approximately $5,000,000,000.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Fair—Slightly Colder**

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair and slightly colder tonight. Fair and continued cold Friday. Gentle winds tonight, becoming moderate Friday.

**Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont:** Fair and colder tonight, fair and continued cold Friday.

**Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island:** Fair and slightly colder tonight, fair and continued cold Friday.

**High Tides at Boston**

Thursday, 2:05 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet. Friday, 2:30 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $13.00; six months, $6.50; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rate at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 31, 1918.

# Co-ops Map Postwar Plan Free of Federal Control

By Dorothea Kahn

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Jan. 13—Farmer-businessmen, organized in the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, are taking steps to launch a program of nongovernmental postwar planning for agriculture somewhat similar in character to what the Committee for Economic Development is doing for industry.

They decided, at the meeting of the Council here, to sponsor a planning committee to be made chiefly of persons not members of the Council but recognized as agricultural leaders by farmers in all organizations. The Council proposes to provide an executive secretary for such a committee.

While it is taking the lead in setting up this committee, the Council does not want to hold on to it once it is established, its officials explain. They believe that effective planning for agriculture cannot be the work of any single farm organization, no matter how representative, but must be carried on independently. They hold also that it should not be sponsored by the Government.

**Purpose of Committee**

As to the purpose of the committee, the Council resolution calling for its establishment asks for planning "which is neither narrow, provincial, nor prejudiced," but which deals with basic economic problems of the nation as they affect rural people. The committee will be expected to prepare a study of "the factors which will contribute to the establishment of a national economic foundation upon which the fullest postwar employment and business activity, with a minimum of Government regulation, may rest."

Representing some 11,000 individual co-operatives in rural communities, the Council regards itself as qualified to lead in this movement. It has contacts with both farmers and industry, it points out. Some of the co-operatives belonging to this service organization are in themselves "big business"—co-operatives like those which market Sunkist oranges, Land O' Lakes butter, Sunmaid raisins, Texsun citrus juice. Yet the individual member of each co-operative is a farmer, and in the majority of cases a small farmer.

Problems that would be considered by this committee, as outlined by the group within the Council which proposed it, are of the broadest nature. They concern not merely farm people, but all American citizens, as for example, this question proposed for consideration: "How can national income be maintained without excess governmental regulation?"

**Farm Problems**

Other questions proposed touch more exclusively on the farm problem, such as this: "What national farm income in terms of per cent of national income is necessary for sound relationship between agriculture and other branches of our national economy, to establish purchasing power and a standard of living for farm people equal to that of other citizens?"

Agriculture's efforts to achieve "parity" may well be aided by such basic studies, leaders feel.

The need for basic postwar planning for agriculture is recognized in other quarters. Resolutions of the Grange and American Farm Bureau Federation this year showed great concern about postwar economic problems, and a desire to solve them on the basis of an understanding of the economics involved.

**Report Approved**

Governors of the states and members of legislatures are also thinking about the matter. The Council of State Governments here has approved a report of its interstate committee on postwar reconstruction and development, of which Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is Chairman, which emphasizes the need for postwar agricultural planning.

Looking forward to the period—possibly two or three years after the war—when export demand for agricultural products may be expected to fall off—the Council of State Governments points out the need for building up larger domestic markets for farm produce. "Farm relief is not a solution," it declares. "A permanent agriculture demands returns sufficient to provide an acceptable American standard of living to reasonably efficient farmers."

An effort in this planning field is being made in the wheat section, under the joint auspices of the University of Minnesota and the University of Manitoba, with funds from the Rockefeller Foundation.

# Japan Delays Discussion On New Exchange

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The State Department has revealed that Japan has so far refused to discuss a third exchange of nationals until it received a report on treatment of interned Japanese in this country.

Spanish representatives in charge of Japanese interests here have been requested to supply the information to Japan, the Department said.

The announcement emphatically denied "reports that American passengers from the Philippine Islands who returned on the Grisholm in the recent exchange of nationals with Japan were selected for repatriation by the Department of State."

The Japanese put many difficulties in the way of Swiss diplomats representing American interests in the Far East who were charged with selecting repatriates from the Philippines, the State Department indicated.

The Swiss were given broad humanitarian directives, it said, in choosing repatriates since not all Americans in the Orient could be brought home on the Gripsholm's second trip.

The neutral representatives were instructed to pick as passengers: (1) those under close arrest; (2) interned women and children; (3) the seriously ill; (4) interned men with preference given to married men long separated from their families in the United States.

"The Japanese Government did not permit even these broad directives to be applies in the Philippine Islands, and even in other areas it prevented their full application in respect to certain individuals," the announcement said.

Before the Japanese will discuss a new exchange, it desires to receive "clarification on certain points respecting the treatment of Japanese nationals in the United States," the Department said.

It has been reported that the recent disturbances at the Tule Lake, California, internment camp resulted in a renewed refusal by Japan to discuss a third repatriation immediately.

Spanish representatives are reported to have finished their investigation and to have told Japan that Japanese in this country have been treated well and humanely.

## *Mobile Air Traffic Tower*

Wide World

**Designed for Use at the War Fronts**

**This first mobile air traffic control tower, shown at the National Airport in Washington, was designed for use on new fields at the war fronts. Requiring only gasoline to operate, it carries its own electrical plant. The big checkered pattern is for visibility to pilots, who are directed by the man with the microphone in the tower.**

# Halifax Calls for Re-education Of Nazis to Guarantee Peace

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 13—Enlightened re-education of Germans after victory in order to guarantee the peace was called for here last night by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, in an address before the Association of College Presidents.

During the day, the Ambassador accepted an honorary doctorate in law from the University of Cincinnati.

Addressing the educators, Lord Halifax said, in part:

"During the last 10 years, we have learned much about the Nazi theory and practice of education. They are a good example of a wrong thing being done with a devotion and a thoroughness worthy of a better cause. This wrong thing that they are doing is familiar to us all. They have spoiled and seduced a whole generation of German youth by an education directed to a single purpose—the production of the most efficient fighting machine that human ingenuity could create. . . .

**Center of Circles**

"Man, as Aristotle used to say, is a social animal; and we may think of social man as the center of a widening series of concentric circles. Man himself the center with his own life and personality; around him his family, and beyond the family, in ever-wider circles, his town, state, country, and surrounding everything, the yet wider circle of all humanity.

"Nor do these exhaust the loyalties which must needs be reconciled. The boy has his school, the young man his college, the grown man his club, his trade union, and for every man according to his creed, his church. And at each point we have to seek such adjustment of all these loyalties as will make them, as they should be, complementary, and not, as they should not be, antagonistic.

"So in this basic question of the relation of the individual to the state, we detect at once an irreconcilable opposition between Nazi and democratic thought. . . .

"The Nazis have bred a generation of young fanatics. They are as physically fit as the youth of any land could be. But their minds are closed to all ideas outside the false and narrow philosophy in which they have been trained.

**Virtues Eliminated**

"Morality, truth, kindliness, tolerance, sympathy, respect for human life—all the qualities which have virtue in our eyes and have come to us with the sanction of religion—have either been eliminated altogether or distorted in the Nazi mold. These boys can play their part with apparent satisfaction in the planned extermination of racial groups that the Führer has condemned; they can torture their fellow beings without a flicked of compunction and enjoy the sense of evil power; they can shoot women and children in cold blood, or turn them out to die in the cold of a Russian winter.

"The prison camps of the Allied nations are beginning to fill with young men of the new type; and when the war ends they will certainly be one of our greatest difficulties. Physical disarmament of the aggressors is right and necessary; but not less dangerous for the future than aircraft or tanks or guns are those forces which, in the words of the old prayer, "assault and hurt the soul," and not less necessary for the future is the exorcism of these forces from the world.

"It is idle to suppose that the experience of defeat by itself will effect a miraculous and lasting conversion; or that the danger can be wholly or permanently met by frontier adjustments, or by military occupations, or by economic controls. The roots have gone too deep; and unless we can destroy this evil at its roots we are fighting in vain and shall have to fight again. . . ."

# House Group Adopts Measure To Aid UNRRA Relief Fund

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—In the midst of huge military expenditures, a Congressional Committee today gave notice of a willingness to contribute to a United Nations Fund for aiding war's destitute in other countries.

By an overwhelming vote, the House Foreign Affairs Committee approved late yesterday a measure setting up the machinery for financial participation by this country in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The size of the United States contribution was limited by committee action to $1,350,000,000 on the basis of the UNRRA agreement that each country's share shall not exceed 1 per cent of its national income for 1943.

The measure itself, which will reach the floor sometime next week, is purely an authorization. The actual funds must be recommended by the Appropriations Committee and approved by Congress later.

# *'Any Bottles, Any Bones, Any Rags?' Salvage Cry of Camp Davis Mess Hall*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CAMP DAVIS, N. C.—"Any bottles, any bones, any old rags today?"—a cry familiar to housewives the nation over—is voiced every day by the Salvage Warehouse at Camp Davis.

The affirmative answer that comes from mess halls alone at this post accounts for $3,000 of the monthly total savings of $5,000 made from the sale of salvage articles. The dollar-and-cents figures, however, do not show the entire value of the items, for material sold for salvage includes precious tin, scrap metal and grease, all needed by war industries.

A recent monthly report by Capt. S. H. Tillery, post reclamation and salvage officer, shows a sale of 1,000 pounds of the trap grease which can be converted into ammunition. In the same month nearly 30 thousand pounds of garbage was collected from mess halls and sold for $2,069.34.

Thirty tons of flattened tin cans, enough to make a huge fighting tank, were brought by units to the Salvage Warehouse, where the accumulation sold for $240. In addition to the tin, the salvage office shipped 40 tons of scrap iron and steel, 1,350 pounds of scrap copper and brass, and 575 pounds of aluminum.

Numerous other items are salvaged by Camp Davis mess halls, for no article is wasted which may be of some use. Broken glass, raw bones and meat trimmings are sold as well as the valuable grease which KP's skim from grease traps.

# Bagley Named A Vice-Admiral

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Rear Admiral David W. Bagley of Raleigh, N. C., who will become West Sea Frontier Commander with headquarters at San Francisco Feb. 1, was nominated by President Roosevelt yesterday to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

At the same time, the President recommended to the Senate that Vice-Admiral John W. Greenslade of Washington, D. C., whom Admiral Bagley will succeed, be placed on the retired list with the rank of Vice-Admiral.

Mr. Roosevelt also nominated Capt. Frederick G. Crisp of Baltimore, Md., who recently was named head of the Navy Department's new Division of Shore Establishments and Civilian Personnell here, to be a Rear Admiral.

Other naval officers nominated to be Rear Admirals are Capt. William M. Fechteler, Washington, D. C.; Commodore Henry S. Hendall, Washington, D. C.; Capt. Frank L. Lowe, Pine Bluff, Ark., and Capt. John J. Ballentine, Hillsboro, Ohio.

Capt. James E. Boak of Hughesville, Pa., and Capt. George R. Henderson, Pawtucket, R. I., were nominated to be commodores.

## Budapest Hotels Oust Steady Guests

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—Housing conditions are so acute in Budapest that hotel managers have notified their permanent guests they must vacate their rooms after five days, the Hungarian MTI agency reported in a dispatch to European newspapers.

All foreign hotel guests must move after 10 days, according to the wireless transmission, which was reported by United States Government monitors.

## Eccles Nominated For Another Term

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, was nominated by President Roosevelt Jan. 12 for another 14-year term of membership on the Board.

Abe Fortas was formally nominated to resume his post as Undersecretary of the Interior. Mr. Fortas resigned that position last year to enter the Navy, but was recently discharged from the service.

Other nominations sent to the Senate include:

Ewell K. Jett of Maryland to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a 7-year term.

Harry H. Schwartz, of Wyoming, for reappointment as a member of the National Mediation Board for a term expiring Feb. 1, 1947.

John Campbell White of New York, now Ambassador to Haiti, to be Ambassador to Peru.

**Just Across North Pole**

Chungking and Chicago lie on a straight air route across the North Pole.

# Pork-Ration Holiday Plan Opposed Anew

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Demands in Congress for a pork rationing holiday—and from one Senator for a temporary suspension of all meat rationing—ran into fresh opposition from the Office of Price Administration today.

Answering the demands, OPA Rationing Chief Col. Bryan Houston asserted at a press conference yesterday that actual pork scarcities are developing in the Pacific and Atlantic Coast regions. This means not only that a pork holiday is unfeasible, he said, but that a new spare stamp for purchasing pork will not be issued upon expiration Saturday of the one currently in use.

Of the resolution introduced by Senator John Thomas (R) of Idaho calling for temporary removal of all meat from rationing, Colonel Houston said its passage would be a serious error. The general meat supply already is on the downgrade, he said, adding that as a result point values probably will be higher in February on all meat except pork.

According to the rationing head, the War Food Administration is in complete agreement with OPA in its opposition to any meat rationing holiday.

Lifting of pork rationing would result quickly in shortages of other brown stamp foods such as beef, lamb, and butter, particularly in the East, the Far West, and the Gulf Coast areas, Colonel Houston said.

# Senate Approval of Tax Bill Ignores President's Charge

WASHINGTON—Jan. 13 (AP)—The Senate yesterday approved most of the important features of the $2,275,600,000 tax increase bill, completely disregarding President Roosevelt's charge that it is not a "realistic" revenue measure.

The members raced through hundreds of amendments recommended by the Finance Committee, delaying action on only a few knotty questions, mostly of a technically nature.

Technically, the bill remained open for the most basic changes, but none was in sight and Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, chairman, said he knew of none in prospect.

Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, ranking Republican on the Committee, even said that all the principal revenue sections might be considered as approved.

The remaining Committee amendments and a few of a minor nature offered from the floor probably will be disposed of at the Senate's next session Friday. The controversial amendments applying to the war contracts renegotiation law are to be taken up Monday.

In an opening statement, Senator George indirectly took issue with President Roosevelt's contention that the bill "does not begin to meet" the test of a wartime tax bill which should "tax all unreasonable profits, both individual and corporate, and reduce the ultimate cost of the war to our sons and daughters."

The Senate adopted amendments wiping out a House plan for integrating the Victory Tax with the income tax, and adopted its own scheme which establishes the Victory Tax as a straight 3 per cent levy on income above $624 a year.

There was no disagreement between the House and the Senate Finance Committees on the repeal of the earned income credit and disallowance of deductions for federal excise taxes paid. As a result, Senator George said the entire matter of individual income taxes could be considered settled as far as the Senate is concerned. However, a joint conference committee eventually must pass on items in disagreement between the two houses.

Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois announced today he will move to strike from the $2,275,600,000 tax increase bill a clause which would require labor unions, co-operatives and similar organizations to file annual financial reports with the Treasury. These organizations are not now required to pay income taxes.

# Plans Are Already Under Way To Pay World War II Pensions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Veterans Administration, still paying pensions to dependents of soldiers who fought in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War, is getting ready for the biggest group of all, the veterans of World War II.

The annual report of Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, just made public, describes the fiscal year ending last June 30 as a year of planning and preparing to expand the organization to meet the heavy demands of demobilization.

Officials of the agency said the expansion is well under way. The 43,950 employees as of last June 30 will increase to 49,398 by next Jnne 30, and to 55,435 in 1945.

The accredited U. S. Military population of World War I, General Hines' report says, was 4,757,240, and the total for this war is expected to be 14,271,720.

The Administration is still paying its lone war of 1812 pension, which has become famous. The recipient is Esther Ann Hill Morgan, of Independence, Ore., 86 years old, daughter of John Hill, who served as a private in the New York militia in the war which ended 128 years ago. She was pensioned under an Act of Congress in 1927, and gets $20 a month.

Eighty-one widows and one child of veterans of the Mexican War, which ended over 95 years ago, were still getting pensions last June 30.

The oldest veterans still alive to get their own pensions are survivors of the Civil War. The Government at the close of the fiscal year was paying pensions to 625 veterans of the Union Army. Their average age was 97. Their number had been reduced by 350 in the last year.

Pensions went to 1,475 veterans for Indian War service; 140,093 of the Spanish-American War, Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection, 426,383 to veterans of World War 1, and—already—7,037 veterans of World War II, who were disabled in service.

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# Marisa Regules Concert Is for Americas' Amity

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

*Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Bostonians this evening will have an opportunity to hear a young South American pianist who made her first public appearance at five years in her native City of Buenos Aires. Diminutive, dark-haired Marisa Regules might have continued from then on as a child prodigy had her mother not been "too sensible."

While, of course, she practiced every day, her mother, she told us appreciatively, never wanted to keep her out of normal childhood activities. As a result, Miss Regules today thoroughly enjoys such outdoor activities as swimming, horseback riding, rowing, and skiing. "Although I'm not really what you call an 'outdoor girl,'" she said.

She is donating her services for tonight's performance as "a contribution to the cause of reciprocal friendship" between this country and her native land of Argentina. The concert is sponsored by the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts, and it was with Mrs. Henry L. Shattuck, its President, that we met the young artist at New England Conservatory of Music, where she was about to put in an hour or two practicing. She is the first Argentinian to be engaged for a concert tour of the United States under the cultural-exchange policy initiated by Columbia Concerts, Inc.

Miss Regules comes of a musical family. Her mother, she says, has a beautiful voice, and her aunt was the famous singer Matilde de Lerma. Her older sister also studied piano, but did not follow it as a career. It was through this sister's mistake in a solfeggio lesson one day that the family first discovered Marisa's musical talent. Marisa, then only three, happened to be playing in the same room where her sister was having her lesson. Noting the mistake, she ran to tell her mother and proceeded to sing the lesson through correctly.

When her mother held her up to the piano just for fun, she began playing with both hands. The family lost no time in starting her on the road along which she has now come so far. Study with Alberto Williams in Buenos Aires and at the National Conservatory of Music was followed by work with Cubiles in Madrid. She gave her first professional concert in the Spanish capital at 15, and since then has played in Paris, New York, Washington, and all over South America. Her North American debut was at Town Hall in New York City in 1941. In March she is scheduled to appear with the Philadelphia Orchestra under the baton of Eugene Ormandy.

Miss Regules is delighted at the interest North Americans, both in Canada and the United States, show in South American music—and at their knowledge of its musicians and composers. "It is amazing," she declared. Another thing that astonishes her is the organization in this country which enables even the smaller towns to have concerts by the best artists. "I find the musical level very high in the small towns," she said. "I think this country in a few years will have the most important musical audience in the world."

She likes to play all kinds of music, ancient, romantic, and modern, although her racial background inclines her to Spanish composers. She recalled with some amusement a concert she gave at the age of 11 devoted entirely to Bach's preludes and fugues from "The Well-Tempered Clavichord." "Bach was hard work," she said.

Miss Regules has learned one thing she never expected to learn, since she came to the United States. How to hitch hike! She had seen it done many times in the movies. "But I never thought I'd be in that situation," she laughed, motioning with her thumb to give us the idea, as she couldn't think what we called it. A bus she was on recently broke down, and she had 10 miles to go and three quarters of a hour to make a train to keep an engagement in New York. Seeing another "lady" from the bus hail a passing car gave her courage. "If she can do it, I can. Why not?" She did.

## Friday Programs

**Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts** — Robert A. Taft, United States Senator from Ohio, is to speak on "Postwar Domestic Problems" at 11 a. m.

**Winchester Fortnightly** — Final lecture-recital by Dr. Karl Geiringer at the Winchester Public Library at 10:30 a. m. The subject is "Pelleas and Melisande."

**Greenwood Woman's Club**—An American Home program will feature a talk by John W. Stokes, President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, on "Learn Wartime Home Management from Your Restaurant." Greenwood Union Church, 2 p. m.

**Women in Council, Roxbury**—Mrs. Daniel J. Shea and Mrs. Venning Hennigar will be hostesses at a Founders Day celebration at 1 o'clock. The program includes a showing of Thaw pictures of Persia and India.

**Brighthelmstone Club** — The American Home Department will meet at the home of Mrs. Anthony Raneri, 87 Linden Street. Mrs. Frederic E. Dowling, member of the State Federations War Relief Committee, will discuss war knitting.

**Boston Eastern Star Women's Club**—Miss Beth Carey will entertain with readings at Perkins Hall, 2 p. m., Mrs. Harry W. Twigg presiding.

**Women's Guild of Old South Church**—Mrs. Irma Wing Taylor is to give an illustrated talk on "The Blue Grass and the Great Smokies" at a meeting of the Evening Department, following dinner at 6:30 p. m.

**Newton Center Woman's Club**—Bonaro Overstreet will be guest speaker at 3 o'clock on the President's Day program, Mrs. Victor H. Vaughan presiding.

**West Newton Women's Educational Club**—Professor Hans Kohn of Smith College will speak on "World Conditions" in the Second Church Parish House, 2 p. m.

**D. A. R.**—"Winning the War on the Propaganda Front" will be discussed by the Rev. Walton E. Cole at a meeting of the John Adams Chapter, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30 p. m. At a business meeting at 11:30 a. m. Mrs. Charles R. Brainerd will report on work being done by the D. A. R. at Ellis Island. Luncheon for members at 12:30.

## Spectacular Fire In Cambridge Does $100,000 Damage

A spectacular general alarm fire, which was not entirely out at noon today, destroyed a six-story warehouse and an adjoining building in the Boston & Maine Railroad yards at Lechmere Square, Cambridge. A third smaller building was burned also.

Chief Herman E. Gutheim of the Cambridge Fire Department said that the fire was the most difficult to handle that the City had ever experienced. Freight cars on B. & M. sidings hindered the firemen in their efforts to lay hose lines. Help was called from Boston, Somerville, Charlestown, Watertown, Belmont, Chelsea, and Revere.

Damage was estimated unofficially as in excess of $100,000. Bus, streetcar, and automobile traffic was rerouted in a wide area around the scene of the fire, and freight trains were held up by hose lines stretched across the tracks at Lechmere Square.

## Civil Air Patrol Made Good Record

Civil Air Patrol, auxiliary civilian wing of the Army Air Forces, began operations as a defense observation unit and wound up with considerable "attack" power, the Massachusetts Wing of the CAP disclosed today.

Figures made available to the State Wing by the War Department, after anti-submarine patrols of the CAP were recently inactivated by the War Department, divulged the following operations:

Flew more than 24,000,000 air miles over the ocean in 1942 and 1943. . . . Spotted 173 submarines. . . . Dropped bombs or depth charge aimed at 57 submarines. . . . Officially credited with sinking or damaging of two submarines. . . . Summoned Army or Navy aircraft to attack others. . . . Located 36 bodies at sea. . . . Located 363 survivors of ship sinkings or plane crashes. . . . Found 17 floating mines, some in the paths of troop ships. . . . Directed rescues of ships and aircraft in distress.

## Noted Negro to Speak

Further explorations into the question of "Race Relations in Greater Boston" will be made at the first Forum of the New Year when William Harrison, Associate Editor of the Boston Chronicle, Boston's leading Negro newspaper, will present the question and lead the discussion at the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, Monday evening, Jan. 17, at 8 o'clock.

## Isolationism Held 'Spiritual Danger'

Declaring isolationism to be "the greatest spiritual danger" facing the world today, the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, addressed 1,000 persons attending the 24th annual meeting yesterday of the Massachusetts Church service League, in New England Mutual Hall.

Five other Episcopal bishops were present, among them the Rt. Rev. Andrew Y. Y. Tsu of Hong Kong, who said that three marked trends at present in China are toward democracy, international-mindedness, and enthusiasm for Americanism.

It was in his see, in southwestern China, he reported, that for the first time in the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church a woman had officiated at the holy communion service. Help was needed in performing the sacred rite because of the large attendance, and Deaconess Julia Clark, a Smith College graduate, was the only help available in the war-torn district. She is now in California on furlough from missionary duty in China.

## Glenn Miller's Band To Help Recruit Wacs

Capt. Glenn Miller will conduct the Air Forces Training Command Band at Symphony Hall tonight at an AIR-WAC program in the interests of recruiting for the Women's Army Corps.

Mayor Tobin and other dignitaries will attend, it is understood.

Doors close at 7:45 p. m. because the concert will open with 15 minutes of radio broadcasting.

# *Gold Star Mothers Sponsor Ships*

Official United States Navy

**Double DE Launching at Hingham Bethlehem Shipyard**

Destroyer Escort Metivier hit the icy waters of Hingham Bay yesterday during a double launching which also saw the DE Johnson slide down the ways. Sponsors were the Gold Star mothers of two heroes for which the boats were named. Upper inset—Mrs. Joseph Metivier of Plainfield, Conn., who sponsored the Metivier, named for her son, Coxswain Joseph E. H. Metivier, killed while boarding a blockade runner. Lower inset—Mrs. Alfred R. Johnson of Coatesville, Pa., who sponsored the twin DE Johnson, named for her son, Private George Alfred Johnson, killed during the first-wave landing at Tulagi, Solomon Islands. More DE's are under construction.

## Boston's Goal For Red Cross Is $4,641,000

Greater Boston's share in the goal of $200,000,000 set for the fund drive of the American Red Cross in March was announced to be $4,641,000. The Boston Metropolitan Chapter alone will attempt to collect $3,367,000 of this.

The figure is the largest ever set for a Red Cross War Fund drive in this area and exceeds by some 58 per cent the amount collected here last year by this humane organization. The slogan for the drive will be "Give More in '44."

Charles F. Rowley, General Chairman, said today that $598,000 will be given to the Home Service Branch of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter alone, chiefly fo remergency aid to members of the armed forces and their families, and for relief to American prisoners of war.

The drive will open on March 1 and close March 22. In that period enough money will be sought to meet the enormous demands of a service which has ballooned since the beginning of this war to an extent hardly dreamed of, Red Cross officials say.

## Fresh Appeal Is Sent Out For Saving Waste Paper

Stocks of waste paper are so dangerously low today in New England that John T. Kiley, the region's chief of salvage, has sent out a new appeal to householders not to throw away a single magazine, newspaper or piece of clean scrap paper.

In addition, business concerns will have the attention of every man on the staff of the salvage division in an effort to get out into scrap channels all the old records, files and pamphlets that can be spared from storerooms and cabinets.

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company began co-operation today by advising the salvage division that they were investigating thoroughly all their records and files for this same purpose. At the same time, many firms which had been burning their old records had agreed to divert the many tons of waste paper thus represented into salvage depots.

Mr. Kiley emphasized strongly that the need for waste paper was growing steadily and that only an all-out sustained effort on everyone's part would suffice. Otherwise, he said, paper mills would have to be shut down, and military supplies would be withheld from shipment for lack of containers.

Meanwhile, local drives for household waste paper were scheduled for next week. On Sunday four communities around Boston will make curb collections: Watertown, Westwood, Fall River, and Taunton. Municipal and volunteer trucks will canvass these towns with the aid of Boy Scouts and other groups, and expect to add materially to the stocks of waste paper and carboard.

Other collection dates for the near future were announced by the regional office today. They were: Boston, Jan. 17-22; Braintree, Jan. 21; Dedham, Jan. 17; Hingham, Jan. 20; Milton, Jan. 21; Needham, Jan. 17-21; Revere, Jan. 17; Weston; Weymouth, Jan. 17.

Meantime, the salvage of tin was not being overlooked. A long list of collections during the coming fortnight were announced today, including: Arlington, Jan. 17-22; Belmont, Jan. 17-22; Boston, Jan. 17-21; Braintree, Jan. 18; Brockton, Jan. 17; Cambridge, Jan. 19-20; Canton, Jan. 18; Dedham, Jan. 17; Everett, Jan. 21; Hingham, Jan. 20; Needham, Jan. 17-21; Newton, Jan. 18; Quincy, Jan. 17-19; Randolph, Jan. 17; Malden, Jan. 18-19; Medford, Jan. 17-21; Melrose, Jan. 16; Milton, Jan. 17-20; Revere, Jan. 17-22; Somerville, Jan. 17-21; Stoneham, Jan. 21; Wakefield, Jan. 18; Waltham, Jan. 17-19; Watertown, Jan. 17-20; Weston, Jan. 17; Weymouth, Jan. 17; Winchester, Jan. 19-20; Winthrop, Jan. 18; and Woburn, Jan. 23.

## Sixteen N. E. Soldiers Are Named Among 252 Listed 'Missing in Action'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The names of 16 New Englanders are included in a list of 252 United States soldiers missing in action in the Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean, and Southwest Pacific areas, the War Department announced today.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

### Mediterranean Area

**Connecticut**

Lapolla, Tech. 3rd Gr. Louis R.—Mrs. Mamie Lapolla, mother, New Canaan.
Smith, Staff Sgt. Wilson, Jr.—Wilson Smith, Sr., father, Bridgeport.

**Maine**

Fortin, Cpl. Walter E.—Mrs. Mary Fortin, mother, Portland.

**Massachusetts**

Conners, Pvt. John F.—Mrs. Esther M. Conners, mother, Marblehead.
Creighton, Pfc. Arthur J.—Mrs. Annie C. Creighton, mother, Boston.
Gatto, Pfc. Ludovico J.—Mrs. Giovannini Gatto, mother, Somerville.
Hynds, Pvt. Hugh B.—Mrs. Flora Hynds, mother, Boston.
Kielbania, Sgt. Mitchell C.—Mrs. Cathrine Kielbania, mother, Ludlow.
Koski, Private Everett E.—Mrs. Mildred Koski, mother, East Templeton.
Lang, Private, First Class Albert B.—Mrs. Katherine Lang, mother, Middleboro.
Lescault, Staff Sergeant Dominique D.—Miss Rhea Lescault, sister, Fall River.

**Rhode Island**

Fontaine, Private, First Class Normand G.—Mrs. Laura M. Fontaine, mother, West Warwick.
Freidenreich, Corporal Harry—Mrs. Anne Freidenreich, wife, Providence.
Longo, Private Ernest—Joseph Longo, father, Providence.

**Vermont**

Pelkey, Private Edward W.—Mrs. Eva L. Pelkey, mother, Rutland.

### Southwest Pacific Area

**Rhode Island**

Garvin, 2nd Lieutenant James F.—Mrs. Margaret M. Garvin, wife, Riverside.

## *Ration Dates for Consumers*

**Meats, Butter, Etc.** — Brown stamps "R," "S" and "T" now valid; "U" stamps become valid Jan. 16; all expire Jan. 29.

Jan. 15 last day to use spare stamp No. 2 in Book 4 worth five points on purchase of fresh pork products and sausage.

Brown stamps "V" will become valid Jan. 23; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13; "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

**Sugar**—Jan. 15—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds will expire. Stamp 30 becomes valid for five pounds on Jan. 16.

**Canned Goods Today**—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" became valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

**Gasoline**—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

**Fuel Oil**—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. Period 3 coupons also good until March 14 (Class 4, small domestic usesrs, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

**Shoes**—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

**Stoves** — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

**Tires**—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

# Connecticut Avoids Much Labor Trouble

The Week In Connecticut

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 13—From July to January there were only four work stoppages in Connecticut, none of which lasted longer than 48 hours, State Labor Commissioner Cornelius J. Danaher has reported to Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin.

The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, Commissioner Danaher reported, received 80 cases of dispute between employers and employees in the six months' period, but all except four were adjusted without loss of working time.

Connecticut's record of avoiding serious strikes since the war began, and during the period before Pearl Harbor when factories were making munitions for France and England, has thus been continued. The high production record of the State is, in large part, due to this fact.

### Veterans Return

Eleven thousand veterans of World War II have already returned to their Connecticut homes and most of those who are in good health are working. This information came this week when a dozen public and private agencies concerned with the welfare of the returned soldier met in a two-day conference.

The problem of finding jobs is insignificant now compared to the situation that will prevail when the millions now in the armed services are discharged. A comprehensive training program will be needed, it was agreed, to channel the returning soldiers into jobs.

### Mexican Workers

Three hundred Mexican laborers, newest of the recruits to Connecticut's labor force, arrived in New Haven to go to work for the New Haven Railroad. They are living in camps along the railroad's shore line, between New Haven and Providence, R. I.

### Dam Proposed

Looking ahead to 1955, the Metropolitan District of Hartford has drafted a plan to dam the West Branch of the Farmington River at Hogback Gorge, near Colebrook, for additional water supplies for Connecticut's capital. The East Branch now furnishes the water for the metropolitan area.

If the project is to be completed before the additional water is needed, said Charles A. Goodwin, commission chairman, it should be started now.

### OPA Survey

Twelve hundred retail stores in 12 leading towns and cities have been checked by enforcement officers of the OPA with "surprisingly small" numbers of violations, according to State OPA Director Anthony F. Arpaia.

The OPA method has been to visit a town, without warning, bring enough men to check prices in all principal stores in a single day. In the evening the merchants who have been found in violation of regulations are asked to attend a meeting. Most violations were in food prices.

A tract of land in Bloomfield and Simsbury has been left to the State for a public park, in the will of Curtis H. Veeder, inventor and manufacturer. The land includes a three-mile stretch along the crest of Avon Mountain, north and west of Hartford. Mr. Veeder requested that it be kept in its natural and wild state, except for the building of roads and trails. He asked that camping and the building of fires be discouraged.

### Cornerstone-Laying Plans

Patrick J. Connelly, Postmaster of Boston, is to lay the cornerstone of the new Waban branch post office on Wyman Street next Monday noon. Exercises will be informal. The building is not Government-owned.

# Ban on Married Teachers Under Fire from Newlywed

By Millicent Taylor

*Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

The Boston school teacher who married a serviceman during Christmas vacation and was thereupon demoted to the substitute list has launched a fight against the Boston School Committee's 58-year-old ban on married women teachers, and has already won support from several quarters, including the Boston Teachers Union, an AFL affiliate; the Boston Central Labor Union, the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts, and private individuals.

Although aware of the ruling which says "automatic resignation" follows the marriage of any woman teacher in the Boston schools, this second-grade teacher in her letter which told Supt. Arthur L. Gould of her marriage, stated specifically that the announcement should "in no way be construed as a resignation," and thus prepared to serve her profession as a test case in an effort to make the School Committee do away with the ruling.

The teacher is the former Miss Grace Lonergan of Peterboro Street, Boston, who has had the second-grade at the Charles H. Taylor School, Dorchester. On Christmas Eve she married PFC Lee A. Lorch, of the Army Airforce, Ph.D from the University of Cincinnati, former teacher of mathematics and Assistant Mathematician of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Private Lorch expects to go overseas shortly and his wife, therefore, wishes to go on teaching.

**Substitute Basis**

When Mrs. Lorch asked that she remain in her job the authorities were willing, provided she go on a substitute or temporary basis at $5 a day for every day employed. This means giving up her former rate of $2,304 a year and renouncing pension privileges. She was asked also to substitute in her old grade, doing at the lowered rate the same work she has been doing for 19 years.

Still protesting, and determined to carry on the fight to get the School Committee to change its ruling, she has accepted the temporary status.

"It seemed a better position from which to push the case," she said, when reached today at the Charles H. Taylor School in Dorchester. "So I am back in my old grade, having received a drastic pay cut and having lost all pension rights. But we are going right on."

The ruling against married women teachers was made in 1886 and is a School Committee ruling, not a State law. It therefore can be revoked by a Committee vote in a matter of minutes, Mrs. Lorch points out. While such regulations were widely made in an earlier day, Massachusetts has been slower to do away with them than some other States. They originated in a day of surplus of applicants, it is said, to protect the young women of the teachers colleges in securing teaching jobs on graduation. Up to the beginning of the war most of the larger Massachusetts towns still had such rulings but many of the smaller towns, finding it harder to get teachers, had done away with them. The State Supreme Court has on several occasions upheld such regulations when they were contested.

**In Other Cities**

Springfield now has no such regulation. Somerville, where a hot contest was lost two years ago, will now hire for the duration teachers who are married to servicemen no higher in rank than a non-commissioned officer. Boston has set aside its ruling as applying to substitutes.

But in other parts of the country, while the married-women-teacher fight has not been won everywhere, there are notable examples on the married teachers' side. New York, Cincinnati, and Detroit are among large cities which have no such discrimination. The New York City schools further grant to an expectant mother a two-years leave of absence with full reinstatement of job and pension privileges. North Carolina and Kentucky both have State laws prohibiting the dismissal of a teacher on account of marriage.

Superintendent Gould, although pointing out that the rule was still on the School Committee's books and known to every teacher hired in Boston, at the same time conceded the justice of charges that the school system in employing at a temporary rate of $5 a day married women formerly earning much more merely because they were single, exploited married women.

Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, in commenting on the case said: "Marriage has nothing to do with a teacher's fitness. This penalty on marriage in the Boston School System is a relic of outworn attitudes, and the national office of the American Civil Liberties Union will of course support every possible action to challenge it."

Mrs. Lorch is President of the Boston Teachers Union, A. F. of L., and Secretary of the Boston Women's Trade Union League. "Now is the time to bring the marriage rule to a test," she said, declaring that it has served to discourage home building and marriage among women educators and has "wrecked the lives of many young teachers."

## New Headquarters Building Sought By State Public Health Department

A new building to house the State Department of Public Health and to be located preferably in the hospital district of Boston, was advocated today by the Massachusetts Public Health Council in an appeal to Governor Saltonstall.

The Council adopted resolutions complaining of "overcrowding" of the present facilities on the fifth floor of the State House and stating that "the cost of rents now being paid and rental value of space occupied in the State House would easily provide carrying costs for the construction of an adequate building for the department."

Dr. Vlado A. Getting, Commissioner of Public Health, said in his annual report that "approximately 45,000 square feet" would be required for the efficient and proper functioning of the Department. He said that at present the Department occupies approximately 30,000 square feet exclusive of corridors.

In a recent inspection tour of the building Governor Saltonstall was shown the crowded conditions in the Health Department where one corridor with only six windows has been converted into office space for 20 employees.

Dr. Getting said today that the Department of Public Health "which, in point of view of service is one of the best in the country, has one of the poorest housed departments in the world." He said that the poor facilities of the Department were the cause of much embarrassment when out-of-State visitors are shown through.

The Health Commissioner disclosed in his annual report that the Department and its laboratories are now housed in five separate buildings in Boston and one in Lawrence. Divisions are split up in different buildings and quarters are so crowded that corridors in the State House are used for offices and offices designed for one individual are now occupied by three or four.

## *Red and Green; It's a Blackout*

Green is green, but green and red are black—this is not a species of double talk but an explanation of the optical fundamentals composing a method of instrument-flying practice perfected in co-operation with the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and announced today by the Polaroid Corporation of Cambridge.

The method consists of a "blackout" system for a student in instrument flying whereby he may sit comfortably in a cockpit instead of using the earlier type of canvas hood. Transparent green plastic sheets cover the windshield of the plane and the student himself wears a pair of goggles with red plastic lens. Combination of the two colors produces a "blackout" when the pilot looks outside, and the red lenses permit him to see the instrument board of the plane inside the cockpit with perfect ease.

The instructor, wearing no goggles, sits by the student and is able to see outside and assure safe takeoffs or landings. Thus, the risks of collision are reduced, and the pilot learns to fly solely by his instrument panel.

## Third Mates Licensed

Federal licenses as Third Mates or Third Assistant Engineers, were presented to 92 potential officers of the American merchant marine, at the 21st graduation exercises of the Maritime Service Officers' School at Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., it was announced today by Lieut. Ralph J. Meyers, Regional Public Relations Officer at Boston. Commissions as ensigns in the Maritime Service were also presented to the graduates.

# *Father and Son Meet in War Zone*

United States Army Pictorial Service

**Boston Residents Run Into Each Other Somewhere in England**

First Lieut. Arthur C. Stockdale of 64 Clearway Street, Boston, unexpectedly ran into Master Sergeant Arthur R. Stockdale of the same address at an undisclosed spot in England. While brother officers looked on, father and son greeted each other and the Army Pictorial Service recorded the moment. The group, left to right, includes: Staff Sergeant Raymond J. McCoy of 94 Bragdon Street, Roxbury, Sergeant Stockdale, First Lieut. Lawrence M. Bairstow of 307 Washington Street, Winchester, First Lieut. John T. Tynan of 801 East Broadway, South Boston; First Lieut. Stockdale, and Staff Sergeant Bernard H. Shelley of 10 North Street, Medford.

# By and With Stravinsky—'Storm Operation' Debut—Pinza at Musicale

## Composer to Lead Symphony In Program of His Own Works

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Distinguished composers have to wait a spell, in some instances, for their music to be performed; and Igor Stravinsky, who takes the place of Serge Koussevitzky in the direction of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's concerts this week stands as an example. A couple of exercises of his, "Norwegian Moods" and "Circus Polka," bearing date on the manuscripts of the year 1942 are just coming into performance, and then under his own rehearsing and conducting.

That is a happy chance all round, too; for it allows Dr. Koussevitzky a holiday, it lets Mr. Stravinsky set the general lines of presentation—speed, balance, shading, and what not—and it gives the Friday afternoon and Saturday evening audiences the pleasure of influencing interpretation and of helping to found tradition.

Whatever may have turned Mr. Stravinsky's thought to Norway a couple of years ago, whether the consequences of invasion, or some casual folklore interest, here we are with an orchestral title—a "program," as reviewers used to like to call it—and listeners must make the music explain. To take a look at the written score before listening, here we have a small, thin clump of pages set into covers, very unpretending and carrying slight mark indeed of being advanced and modern.

* * *

The "Moods" count up to four. They comprise Intrada (what does that stage term of southern origin have to do with the case?), Song (very acknowledgeably, they sing in Norway), Wedding Dance (they dance also), and Cortège (theatrical implications again).

The whole matter wears a semblance of the ballet, Mr. Stravinsky returning, perhaps, to his early line of composing. Classicist though he has become by mature choice, he cannot but glance back occasionally on the days of his association with Diaghileff and the Imperial Russian choreographers. He will once more express the grace and the volatility of pantomime, all in symphonic freedom, with short tune, large tune, one instrument imitating the melody of another, clarinets and bassoons striking up a variation on this theme or that; and with woods, horns, and drums going into various dynamic, one group light of voice and another loud.

Writing the Intrada, the composer displays some of the devices he has learned in his experience with small chamber orchestra. He shows respect, at the same time, for tonality. In the second movement, Song, he fetches forth the English horn, of course. Since Sibelius and the "Swan of Tuonela," the strident tone of that solo element of symphonic sonority has represented the North, as the liquid tone of the flute, ever since Debussy and the "Faun," has represented the South.

* * *

In the Wedding Dance, Mr. Stravinsky calls on the full orchestra for some bright and sparkling effects. For purposes of jollity, he wants the high piping of the piccolo here. He makes shifts of tonality, but they are real shifts and not jumbles. Finally, in Cortège, he slows down with a smooth and solemn air for oboes and bassoons; and here his music gets into a mood, certainly, whether or not recognizably Norwegian.

Mr. Stravinsky's second novelty, "Circus Polka," has the appearance in the score of a piece of popular music. To describe this appearance is not easy, possibly because it is imaginary. But a dull work almost always proclaims its dullness in the show of the page, and a bright one its brightness. No gloom on the countenance of the "Polka," musicians who make acquaintance will in all likelihood wish to stay on terms of familiarity. Eager listening seems to be in store for the main part of the piece, Grazioso, and applause promises for the marche-militaire-like finale.

**Rudolf Serkin**

Who will give a piano recital in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

## Forest Music Featured At Youth Concert

All about the forest, as Mendelssohn, Wagner, and Strauss tell of it, at the Youth Concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Wheeler Beckett, conductor, at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. Too bad that New England young folks do not have a better chance than they do to prove correct the account of the woods that these three composers give, the first in the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, the second in "Siegfried," and the third in a set of his Waltzes. But it takes a long journey from Boston to hear anything but slight and shallow forest sounds, so utterly has the land been denuded of its great trees.

A century for recovery and some of it may came true again—high pine tops sighing above the rustle of hardwood crowns, and all that. But here we have some of the effects captured in orchestral tone, if conductors only have imagination enough to reproduce them. Mr. Beckett showed up fairly well in this regard, though he seemed much of the time thinking of the woods in stormy weather.

The Youth Concerts go in for pretty big things now and then, especially for the small folks—Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto; but the listening was completely attentive, as it could well be with such an intimately speaking and brilliantly executing soloist as Bronislaw Huberman at the front of the platform. It looked by the vote of hands, taken by Mr. Beckett, as though another masterwork of large proportions, Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, would be given room on a program in a later month of the season.

W. P. T.

### Serkin's Program

Rudolf Serkin, pianist, appearing Sunday afternoon in Symphony Hall, will play four Etudes from op. 25 by Chopin, Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue by Bach, Ten Variations on a Song from Gluck's Opera "Pilgrims from Mecca," by Mozart, the "Appassionata" Sonata by Beethoven, Two Impromptus, op. 90, E flat and G flat major, by Schubert, and works by Ravel.

### Golschmann for Guest

Vladimir Golschmann, conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, will appear for the first time in Boston when he conducts as guest the Boston Symphony concerts of Friday afternoon, Jan. 21, and Saturday evening, Jan. 22. The first part of the program will consist of Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony and the second part will be dedicated to music of France. Mr. Golschmann will present the Suite in F major by Albert Roussel, Two "Gymnopédies" by Erik Satie, as orchestrated by Debussy, and Maurice Ravel's "Rapsodie Espagnole."

### Lily Pons Program

Lily Pons, soprano, appearing in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 23, with Frank La Forge as her accompanist, and with Frank Versaci as assisting flutist, presents the following:

"Qual Ruscelletto" ..... Paradies
"La Promessa" ..... Rossini
Aria from "Il Seraglio" ..... Mozart
Variations with flute obbligato ..... Proch-La Forge
Three Ariettes Grétry and Grétry-La Forge
"Lo, Here the Gentle Lark" ..... Bishop
Four Songs ..... Debussy
"La flute enchantée" ..... Ravel
Aria from "Barbiere di Siviglia" ..... Rossini

### New Saroyan Play Friday

The Boston Tributary Theater's production of William Saroyan's new play, "A Decent Birth, a Happy Funeral," announced as the world premiere, will be presented at New England Mutual Hall Friday evening. A second performance will be given Saturday.

Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" will be given by the Tributary players on Feb. 4 and 5.

### Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of Long Ago. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—Starlight. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Richard Haydn, in "Take It From Here." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 104.2 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.88 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—New Roundup: J. B. McGeachy. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

## Anderson's War Drama In New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Playwrights' Company presents "Storm Operation," a new play by Maxwell Anderson; staged by Michael Gordon, settings by Howard Bay, lighting by Moe Mack; evening of Jan. 11 at the Belasco Theater.

Utilizing a familiar triangle situation as the center of his action, Mr. Anderson has found a way to bring the war home to theater audiences.

The scene is a desert outpost of American soldiers in Tunisia near the enemy lines a few months ago. Two camouflaged tents provide the setting for most of the action.

Here Sergeant Peter Moldau encounters the nurse, Lieut. Thomasina Grey, from whom he had parted not long before. She has taken up with the British Captain Sutton who has been assigned to serve under Moldau. She is unwilling to commit her future to any man when he may be shot any day, but in the end she yields to Peter's plea that she marry him, for she finds that he, after all, is the one from whom she cannot bear to part.

The whole constitutes a deeply moving human story, with the hazards of battle as a background, and a conflict of authority to bring dramatic fire into the struggle between the two men.

As Captain Sutton, Bramwell Fletcher provides full satisfaction with his thoroughgoing characterization, his clear and vibrant speech, and his general forcefulness. As the girl, Gertrude Musgrove attains an effect of nursing efficiency, blended with a revelation of the woman's emotional turmoil. Myron McCormick is admirable in his conveyance of Moldau's devotion to his duties, and with further performances will doubtless correct a tendency to pitch his part in a key too low to allow him to be easily heard by the spectators.

Cy Howard is the center of many humorous scenes as Sergeant Simeon, who buys a native girl, and finds ways of using her associations with the Arabs to further the detachment's military objectives. His command of double talk is at once a puzzle to the Briton and a source of laughter for the audience.

There are stirring scenes in an invasion barge, with the men waiting for the command to strike for the shore, and in a cave where a patrol takes refuge after a sortie. The talk has an Army raciness and frankness. The settings are atmospherically admirable.

Vandamm

**Gwen Anderson**

In "Decision," new play coming to the Wilbur Jan. 24.

### Russia at Telepix

"Our Russian Ally" will head the program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other films will include "Film Memories," "Alaska," two color cartoons, "Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo," "Camping and Fishing in the Southwest," captured German films, and a news digest.

### Today's FM Programs

**WBZFM Boston**

5:02 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
5:15 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
5:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orch.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Serenade: Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

**WGTR, Boston, and WMTWO Mt. Washington, N. H.**

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Julia Sanderson's Program.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest; Songs.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"Melody Sweethearts."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Salute to the Air Wacs.
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler, Reporter.
8:30 p. m.—"Human Adventure," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; news.
9:15 p. m.—Gracie Fields' Victory Show
9:30 p. m.—"Ask Your OPA," Roundtable.
10:00 p. m.—Henry Gladstone, news.
10:15 p. m.—Keys to Melody.
10:30 p. m.—Del Courtney's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Drama; Music; Weather.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Buddy Franklin's Orchestra
11:30 p. m.—Enric Madriguera's Orchestra

## 'Catalogue' Encore Peak Of Program

Off the record, Ezio Pinza, bass, sang Leporello's Catalogue aria from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" at the Boston Morning Musicales, Hotel Statler, with Gibner King as his accompanist, yesterday, and hit the top mark of excellence and interest, perhaps, of the whole series for the year. The concert was over and people were starting for home; but many there knew that Mr. Pinza was not finished and that he had more to say than he had delivered in his formal and prescribed program.

Anyone who has a disc of Pinza singing the Catalogue possesses something. Leporello is not, to be sure, his regular part in presentations of the opera. The title role is his; but he is the model for that aria just the same. He makes a perfect Mozartean study, and an unexampled comedy interpretation of the scene.

Other memorable moments in the morning's exercises were at the beginning—an aria in Handel's flamboyant manner from "Berenice"; an aria in a meditative vein by Da Gagliano from "La Flora," if perchance some musicologist will tell who the composer and what the piece may be, and a couple of folk songs, "Il Maritino" and "Novara la Bella," in arrangement of Sinigaglia. Certainly Novara in Piedmont is a beautiful place, if travelers will verify what Mr. Pinza averred about it.

Still another good episode was the aria that finished the regular bill of the occasion, Il lacerato spirito, from Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra." Little more to be said except that Mr. Pinza went through his paces in a group of French songs and a group of American songs which inappropriate recital custom demanded of him. Why they could not let him do his entire exhibition in his native Italian would be a mystery if it were not inescapable musical politics and management habit.

But there was fair measure of the artist's best. Hopefully the committee of the Musicales, now that they are considering next season's arrangements, will bring more performers of Class A, to which Mr. Pinza, and his assisting pianist, Mr. King, as well, belong.

W. P. T.

### 'Jacobowsky' Tickets

Mail orders are being received at the box office of the Plymouth Theater for The Theater Guild's new production, "Jacobowsky and the Colonel," opening Jan. 31.

## Plays in Prospect

**Decision**—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Jan. 24. New play by Edward Chodorov about the experiences on the home front of a soldier returned from North Africa. Thomas W. Ross; Gwen Anderson, Merle Madden and Kim Spalding head a cast of 15. Edward Choate is the producer. The play goes to New York after a fortnight in Boston.

**Rosalinda**—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, Jan. 24. Operetta, with music by Johann Strauss, that has run for more than a year in New York. The material, derived from "Die Fledermaus," has been arranged by Erich Wolfgang Korngold, Gottfried Reinhardt and John Meehan, Jr. The cast includes Dorothy Sarnoff, Ralph Herbert, Margaret Spencer, and Alexander Ivo.

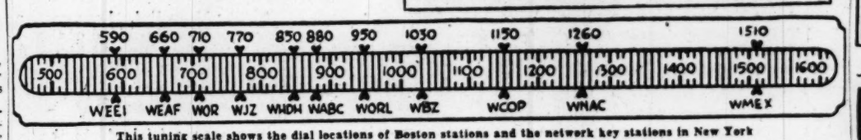
**The House in Paris**—At the Plymouth, begining Monday, Jan. 24. Dramatization by Eric Mawby Green and Edward Allen Feilbert of a novel by Elizabeth Bowen. The plot concerns two children in a Paris boardinghouse. The cast includes Ludmilla Pitoeff, Alastair Kyle, Pauline Robinson, Cavada Humphrey, Barbara Kent, Yule Bryner, Nicholas Saunders, Barbara Brooks, and Isham Constable. William Harris, Jr., is directing; Stewart Chaney is designing the scenery and costumes; H. Clay Blaney is the producer.

**Jacobowsky and the Colonel**—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Jan. 31. Play by Franz Werfel and Clifford Odets, staged by Elia Kazan, presented by the Theater Guild in association with Jack H. Skirball. Louis Calhern Annabella, and J. Edward Bromberg head the cast. Stewart is designing the settings. The engagement here is for a fortnight prior to New York.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk | Morton Downey, songs | 'Woman of America': sk | Sheelah Carter, news | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:15 Caribbean: Drama | Musical Poll of Hits | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Concert orchestra | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:30 News; Hollywood | Trans-Atlantic Press | "Pepper Young's Family" | Yankee House Party: | Gene Autry: Cowboy |
| 3:45 "Help Wanted" | Conference: speakers | "Right to Happiness" | Variety show: orch. | Jamboree |
| 4:00 Broadway Matinee: | Show Tune Time | Backstage Wife: sketch | Walter Compton, news | News; Mystery Melodies |
| 4:15 guest stars; News | Newscast | Stella Dallas: sketch | Musical Roundup | Mystery Melodies |
| 4:30 Vets' Information. | Singing Stars | 'Lorenzo Jones': sketch | Julia Sanderson: piano- | Jan Garber's Orch. |
| 4:45 Interview: Date | Singing Stars | 'Young Widder Brown' | organ: songs: P Barnes | Vaughn Monroe's Orch. |
| 5:00 "Five O'Clock Follies": E. Howe | All Star Dance Parade | 'When a Girl Marries' | Musical Roundup | News; Bob Chester's Or |
| 5:15 Follies; Quartet | 'Dick Tracy": sketch. | "Portia Faces Life" | 'The Black Hood": dr. | Irish songs |
| 5:30 American Women | 'Jack Armstrong": sk. | 'Just Plain Bill": sketch | "Chick Carter": sketch | Irish songs |
| 5:45 | 'Captain Midnight" sk | 'Front Page Farrell": sk | "Superman": sketch | News service |
| 6:00 "Page One": News | 'Terry and the Pirates' | News; Geoffrey Harw'd | News service | Sports; Musicale |
| 6:15 CBS World News | Newscast | The Melodeers | "Digest"; Songs | Moment Musicale |
| 6:30 "Musically Yours" | 'Jerry and Sky" | D'Arrigo Serenader | The World's Front Page | March to Victory |
| 6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch | WHDH Studio Orch. | Lowell Thomas, news | Music Rendezvous: Talk | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 'I Love a Mystery' | 'Star for a Night': Or.; | Fred Waring's Orch. | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 7:15 Harry James's Or. | amateurs; Paisy Kelly | J. W. Vandercook, news | "Melody Sweethearts" | R. Salinger, news; Talk |
| 7:30 "Mr. Keen": dr... | 'Fighting Coast Guard | Bob Burns, Arkansas | "Confidentially Yours" | Studio speaker |
| 7:45 "Mr. Keen" dr... | Band": Edwin C. Hill | Traveler": Variety | Fred Lang, news | Studio speaker |
| 8:00 Suspense: L. Ball; | Watch the World Go By | Fanny Brice; F. Morgan; | 'Salute to the Air Waes' | Studio speaker |
| 8:15 "Dime a Dance" | 'Lum 'n' Abner" | Hanley Stafford, | Fulton Oursler: Reports | Billy Dooley's Orch. |
| 8:30 Death Valley Days | America's Town Meeting: | "The Aldrich Family," | 'Human Adventure': dr. | Tommy Carr's Orch. |
| 8:45 Death Valley; News | "How Can the Republi- | starring Dickie Jones | 'Human Adventure': dr. | Irish music |
| 9:00 Major Bowes Amateur | cans Win in 1944?" | Music Hall: B. Crosby; | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album: Mo- |
| 9:15 program | America's Town Meeting | Jane Frazee; G Murphy | Gracie Fields' Show | zart's Symphony No. 4 |
| 9:30 Dinah Shore Show: | Frankie Master's Orch. | Joan Davis; J. Haley; | 'Ask Your OPA': Round- | Classical Album: Mo- |
| 9:45 dr.; music; guest | Dance orchestra; Songs | Or.; Arthur Treacher | table Discussion | zart's Symphony No. 4 |
| 10:00 The First Line | Raymond Gram Swing | Abbott & Costello: Va- | Henry Gladstone, news | News service |
| 10:15 The First Line | Sammy Eisen's Orch. | riety: Peter Lorre | Biographical Sketches | Attuck's Chorus |
| 10:30 "Romance": Dick | The Symphonette, with | 'March of Time': dr.; | Del Courtney's Orch. | Attuck's Chorus |
| 10:45 Haymes; g'st; or. | M. Piastro, conductor | guest speakers; orch. | Drama; Music; Weather | Will Bradley's Orchestra |
| 11:00 News; World War 2 | Newscast | News; E. N. Eddy, news | News service | Horace Heidt's Orch. |
| 11:15 "Jam": Rideout | Harry Green's Orch. | Weather; 'Off Record' | Buddy Franklin's Orch. | Bob Crosby's Orch. |
| 11:30 Charlie Spivak's Or | Fishermen's program | Music of New World: | Enric Madriguera's Or. | Day's End; music |
| 11:45 Charlie Spivak's Or | March of Dimes; News | "Rivers of America" | Enric Madriguera's Or. | Day's End; News |

### Friday's Programs

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | Air Express Music | News; Musical program | Organ Melodies | |
| 7:15 News; Bill Elliot | Newscast | Dress Parade; Weather | News service | |
| 7:30 Music; News | 'Alarm Clock'; music. | News service | Music; Weather | N. E. Fellowship; re- |
| 7:45 News; Rideout | Music; News | Reveille Roundup | Musical Clock | ligious |
| 8:00 News of the World | Martin Agronsky, news | "The Wax Museum" | News service | Newsreel of the Air |
| 8:15 Shopping talk | Church in the Wildwood | "The Wax Museum" | Talk; Songs; News | Newsreel of the Air |
| 8:30 Carl Moore: variety | Nancy Lee: wom's pgm | News service | Louise Morgan Inter.; | Newsreel of the Air |
| 8:45 Carl Moore: News | Newscast | Talk on Food | Sergio De Kario | Newsreel of the Air |
| 9:00 P. Fortescue, Inter | Breakfast Club | Mildred Carlson, talk | News; "Tune Factory" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 School of the Air: | Breakfast Club | Church in the Wildwood | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 This Living World | Breakfast Club | Wartime Food News | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Waltz Time: music |
| 9:45 Food Fair | Breakfast Club | Between the Lines | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Waltz Time: News |
| 10:00 "Valiant Lady" sk | 'Sweet River": drama | "Lora Lawton": sketch | News; "Tune Factory" | Musical program |
| 10:15 American Stories | Music; 'Music by Cugat' | Olmsted's Story Dramas | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Studio speaker |
| 10:30 "Open Door" sk | Fishermen's Pgm; News | "Helpmate": drama | "Yankee Tune Factory" | 'Shopping With Marie |
| 10:45 Bachelor's Child'n | Tops in Bands | Intermission | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Mason" |
| 11:00 "Honeymoon Hill": | Breakfast Music; Inter. | "Road of Life": sketch | News; "Tune Factory" | "Kick Conga" |
| 11:15 Second Husband | Breakfast Music; Inter. | "Vic and Sade": sketch | New England Cupboard | Organ recital |
| 11:30 "Bright Horizons", | News commentator | "Brave Tomorrow": dr. | "Spotlight Revue" | Musical program |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Lily Carthew Interviews | "David Harum": sketch | Imogene Wolcott: 'How | News service; Talk |
| 12:00 Kate Smith Speaks | Newscast | News; Quartet; Wee r | Boake Carter, news | Musical program |
| 12:15 "Big Sister": sk.; | Bond Wagon Quiz | "You're Telling Us" | ews service | Musical program; News |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm & Home | Marjorie Mills, womc; | Musical Roundup | Italian drama: music. |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour; talks; music | program | Hank Lawson's Music | Italian drama; music |
| 1:00 "Life Beautiful" | Backhage Talk'g; News | The Little Show: Ra- | News commentator | Italian Melodies |
| 1:15 "Ma Perkins" | "Hoedown" | koy's Orchestra; songs | Jack Berch & His Boys | Invitation to the Opera |
| 1:30 B. Flynn, news | Danny Cavanaugh | News service | Luncheon With Lopez' | Treasury Star Parade |
| 1:45 "The Goldbergs" | Fisher-man's Pgm; News | "Mary Foster": sketch | Cedric Foster, news | Odds and Ends: Music |
| 2:00 Serial drama | Rodriquez & Sutherland | 'Guiding Light'': drama | News; Musical Roundup | Curtain Time, with |
| 2:15 Serial drama | Mystery Chef, food facts | "Today's Children": sk. | Yankee Kitchen | Jean Harper |
| 2:30 'We Love & Learn' | Concert Hall: record'gs | "Light of the World" | Yankee Kitchen | "The Pepper Shaker" |
| 2:45 "Perry Mason": sk | Concert Hall: record'gs | Betty Crocker, talk | Network Variety Show | News service |
| 3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk | Morton Downey, songs | 'A Woman of America" | Sheelah Carter, news | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:15 Caribbean: Drama | Musical Poll of Hits | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Concert orchestra | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:30 News; Snapshots | Red Cross program; | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Yankee House Party; | "Cowboy Jamboree" |
| 3:45 "Help Wanted" | music; guest speaker | "Right to Happiness" | Variety show; orch. | "Cowboy Jamboree" |
| 4:00 Broadway Matinee; | Show Tune Time | "Backstage Wife" | Walter Compton, news | News; Mystery Melodies |
| 4:15 guest stars; News | Newscast | "Stella Dallas": sketch | Musical Roundup | Mystery Melodies |
| 4:30 Network program | Singing Stars | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | Bob Stanley's Orch. | Dick Jurgens' Orch. |
| 4:45 Network: "Date" | Singing Stars | "Young Widder Brown" | Bob Stanley's Orch. | Freddie Slack's Orch. |
| 5:00 Five O'Clock Follies | All Star Dance Parade | "When a Girl Marries" | Musical Roundup | News; Merry Macs |
| 5:15 Five O Clock Follies | 'Dick Tracy": sketch | "Portia Faces Life" | 'The Black Hood": dr. | Irish Melodies |
| 5:30 Follies; Quartet | Jack Armstrong; sketch | "Just Plain Bill" | "Chick Carter": sketch | Irish Melodies |
| 5:45 American Women | 'Captain Midnight" sk | 'Front Page Farrell": sk | "Superman": sketch | News service |
| 6:00 News comments | Terry and the Pirates | News; Geoffrey Harw'd | News service | Sports; Musicale |
| 6:15 Texas Rangers | Newscast | Kay Ivers: Melodeers | "Digest"; Songs | Moment Musicale |
| 6:30 Lyn Murray's Show | 'Jerry and Sky" | Guest Star Theater | The World's Front Page | March to Victory |
| 6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch | WHDH Studio Orch. | Lowell Thomas, news | Musical Rendesvous | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 'I Love a Mystery' | Sammy Eisen's Orch. | Fred Waring's Orch. | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 7:15 'Dateline': drama | "Hot Stove League" | J. W. Vandercook, news | Drama; In Gloaming | Richard Sallinger, news |
| 7:30 Friday on Br'dway | "Cap'n Lone Ranger" | 'Yankee Yarns' | Sammy Lewis' Orch. | Royal Light Quartet |
| 7:45 soloist; orchestra | western drama | John Barry, comment | Sammy Lewis' Orch. | "Navy Wings" |
| 8:00 Kate Smith Hour: | Ray Henle, news | Lucille Manners; Ross | "Sizing Up the News": | 'Excursions in Science' |
| 8:15 comedy quiz; mu- | "Parker Family": dr. | Graham; F. Black's Or | Fulton Oursler Reports | Bill Dooley's Orchestra |
| 8:30 sic; drama; Mar- | Meet Your Navy: music | 'Hit Parade': M. War- | 'Freedom of Opportuni- | Tommy Carr's Orch. |
| 8:45 ha Scott; News | var. show; Interviews | now's Or.; soloists | ty': drama; guests | "Beyond Victory" |
| 9:00 Playh'se: B Aherne | 'Gang Busters": sketch | Waltz Time; F. Munn; | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album: Bach's |
| 9:15 Light That Failed | 'Gang Busters": sketch | E. MacGregor; chorus | Gracie Fields' Show | 30th Anniversary Al- |
| 9:30 That Brewster Boy | Col. Frank Knox; talk | "People Are Funny": | Double or Nothing: quiz; | bum |
| 9:45 That Brewster Boy | Col. Knox; Narration | Quiz; Art Linkletter | tenor: John King, me | Classical Album: Olym- |
| 10:00 Moore-Durante Va- | J. W. Vandercook, news | Amos and Andy, comedy | Network sports | pics-New York Rovers |
| 10:15 riety show | Rep. J. Rankin: "Vote" | skit; Adolphe Menjou | Network sports | hockey game |
| 10:30 Stage Door Canteen | The Symphonette, with | Sports Newsreel; guest | Network sports | News service |
| 10:45 Stage Door Canteen | M. Piastro, conductor | March of Dimes | Network sports | Xavier Cugat's Orch. |
| 11:00 News; World War 2 | Newscast | News; E. N. Eddy, news | News service | Wayne King's Orch. |
| 11:15 "Jam": Rideout | Harry Green's Orch. | Weather; Bump Hadley | Weather; Dance Orch. | Artie Shaw's Orch. |
| 11:30 "Mrs. Miniver"; dr. | Fishermen's program | Music You Want | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | Day's End; music |
| 11:45 "Mrs. Miniver"; dr. | Lou Breese's Or.; News | Music You Want | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | Day's End; News |

## Entertainment Timetable

### Theaters

**Boston Opera House**—"Student Prince" starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

**Wilbur**—"The Cherry Orchard," by Chekhov. Starring Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Shubert**—"Mexican Hayride," musical comedy by Cole Porter and Herbert and Dorothy Fields. 8:30. Matinees Thursday, Jan. 12, 19, at 2:30.

**Plymouth**—"Peepshow," new comedy by Ernest Pascal. Featuring John Emery and Tamara Geva. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Music

**Sanders Theater, Cambridge**—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Igor Stravinsky, conducting. 8.

**Jordan Hall**—Recital by Marisa Regules, pianist, given under the auspices of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts. 8:30.

**Tomorrow**

**Copley-Plaza Hotel, Oval Room**—Symphony luncheon. Boris Goldovsky, pianist. 12:15.

**Symphony Hall**—Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Igor Stravinsky, conducting. 2:30.

### Films in Boston

**Exeter**—"Arctic Passage." 2, 5, 8. "Pilot No. 5." Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "Crazy House." Olsen and Johnson. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

**Fenway**—"No Time for Love." Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House." Jimmy Lydon. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

**Keith Memorial**—"Charlie Chan in Secret Service." Sidney Toler, Gwen Kenyon. 9:15 a. m., 12:08, 3, 5:50, 8:45. "The Gang's All Here." Alice Faye. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 6:55, 9:50.

**Kenmore**—"My Gal Sal." Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 2:40, 6, 9:30. "39 Steps." Robert Donat, Madeleine Carroll. 1, 4:20, 8.

**Majestic**—"Suspicion." Joan Fontaine, Cary Grant. 11:36 a. m., 2:36, 6:10, 9:32. "Is Everybody Happy." 10:18 a. m., 1:22, 4:34, 7:58.

**Metropolitan**—"Guadalcanal Diary." Preston Foster. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 7:45, 9:40. "The Good Fellows." Helen Walker, James Brown. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

**Modern**—"Hostages." Luise Rainer, William Bendix. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 9:30. "Silvery Lagoon." Judy Canova, Dennis Day. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

**Orpheum**—"Whistling in Brooklyn." Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:58, 7:10, 10:28. "The Cross of Lorraine." Pierre Aumont. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:28, 8:40.

**Paramount**—"No Time for Love." Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House." Jimmy Lydon. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:40, 8:25.

**RKO-Boston**—"Ghost Ship." Richard Dix. 11 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:50, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:30, 6:30, 9:10.

**Scollay**—"True to Life." Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:35. "Jack London." Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8.

**South Station Theater**—"Navy Log of Victory." "Sails Aloft." "Women of Britain." "The Battle." "Alaskan Frontier." "Andy Clyde" cartoons. First release National and War News.

**State**—"Whistling in Brooklyn." Red Skelton. 1:10, 4:17, 7:24, 10:31. "Cross of Lorraine." Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. 11:30 a. m., 2:37, 5:44, 8:51.

**Telepix**—March of Time "Naval Log of Victory." "India's Royalty." "Una Merkel." "Migratory Birds." "Rendova." "Invasion of New Britain." color cartoon, world news. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

**Uptown**—"Is Everybody Happy." Ted Lewis and his band. 1:25, 4:46, 7:58. "Northern Pursuit." Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

**Washington Street Olympia**—"True to Life." Mary Martin, Franchot Tone, Dick Powell. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 5:16, 9:45. "Hail, London." Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capitol**: "Girl Crazy." Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Submarine Alert." Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 7:50.

**Allston**: "Fired Wife." Robert Paige. "Somewhere in France." Constance Cummings. 1:45.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol**: "Top Man." Donald O'Connor. "Never a Dull Moment." Ritz Brothers, Frances Langford.

**Regent**: "Cowboy in Manhattan." Robert Paige. "No Escape." J. Carradine.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree**: "Mr. Lucky." Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Ladies' Day." Lupe Velez, Max Baer. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian**: "Holy Matrimony." Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Paris After Dark." George Sanders, Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 8.

**BROOKLINE—Brookline Village**: "In Old Oklahoma." John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Dancing Masters." Laurel and Hardy.

**Coolidge Corner**: "Happy Land." Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Doughboys in Ireland." Kenny Baker.

**Cleveland Circle**: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady." Betty Grable, Robert Young. "In Old Oklahoma." John Wayne, Martha Scott. 1:45, 7:45.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square**: "Hostages." Luise Rainer, William Bendix. "Dancing Masters." Laurel and Hardy. 1:50, 8.

**Harvard**: "I Dood It." Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Paris After Dark." George Sanders, Brenda Marshall. 2, 8.

**University**: "

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# 'Forts' Win Great Victory In Air Battles Over Reich

Continued from Page 1

fought [on Jan. 11]. They were heavier than ever, for tricks help us no longer. Yesterday the enemy had more favorable conditions for aiming at their targets."

[An Associated Press dispatch from Stockholm quoted a German military spokesman in Berlin as describing the three-hour air battle as a "rehearsal for the German defense force which will have to meet Allied invasion air fleets."]

Such words are not seen here as applying to any German victory. Considering the size of the American force engaged, a 5 per cent loss is considered here as being small.

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, United States Army Air Force Chief, told a press conference in Wichita, Kan., yesterday, according to the Associated Press, that the raid meant that hundreds of Nazi fighter planes never would be manufactured.

[He said production had been wiped out for months at three of the principal Nazi fighter-plane plants.

[Commenting on the losses suffered by the attacking squadrons, General Arnold said: "You can't measure losses by any yardstick. War is most uneconomical, but with our production, the loss of 10 planes might not be as serious to us as the loss of one plane to the enemy."]

Experts here are ready to admit that the Americans have confounded many prophets on the daylight-bombing question. High officials in Britain have seriously doubted whether it would be practical. Daylight bombing indeed has had its ups and downs. The Jan. 11 mass operation stands out as a remarkable justification of American confidence in day bombing.

Deep into the center of Germany went wave after wave of bombers to cripple pin-point targets—the pin-point targets which American formations can hit better than the RAF in area bombing by night.

**Grim Tales Brought Back**

Some well-informed British observers of the air war consider that the main task of RAF night bombers, in wholesale blasting of German cities, is nearer the completion than is perhaps generally realized. The remaining key targets in Germany then would be left largely to American daylight precision attack.

Incidentally, it now is disclosed that the American P-51B Mustang, newest and longest-range single-engine fighter in the world, destroyed at least 14 of the more than 100 Nazi fighters that were shot down. The Mustangs, along with Thunderbolts and Lightnings, accompanied the Fortresses into the heart of the Reich.

Newspapers here are full of stirring tales which American crews have brought back from the Jan. 11 air battles over Germany. It is grim but inspiring reading. Possibly we shall not realize fully what this daylight air war means until these latest mighty battles are written more fully and filmed.

In the meantime, these American boys have earned some striking tributes in Britain's press. Even more valuable, the sacrifices made by these young Americans have started some new, hard thinking here about efforts still needed from everyone in the Allied nations before the enemy is finally defeated.

The Daily Express says: "While some are debating about the amount of war strength left to the Germans, these young men fly across to find out for sure."

American losses, says the Daily Express are "a warning of German toughness which speaks even louder than the warning voice of the President."

[Although the 64 planes lost exceeded by two the 60 bombers and two fighters that failed to return from the American raid on Schweinfurt Oct. 14, the loss in American personnel on Jan. 11 was slightly less—a total of 595 men as compared with 602 on the earlier operation, the Associated Press said in a London dispatch.]

## Air Hero of Malta Gets New Command

*By the Associated Press*

Cairo, Jan. 13

Air Vice Marshal Sir Keith Rodney Park, veteran of the Battle of Britain, has been named Commander of British Air Forces in the Middle East. He will succeed Air Chief Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, who has been appointed head of the British Coastal Command.

Marshal Park has been serving as Commander of the British Air Forces at Malta, which helped in paving the way for the invasion of Sicily.

## Criticism of FCC By Admiral Reported

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Eugene L. Garey, counsel for the House Committee Investigating the Federal Communications Commission, said Jan. 12 he had been reliably informed of the existence of a memorandum from the President to the Navy requesting the disciplining of Admiral Joseph Redman for secret testimony, critical of FCC, furnished the Committee.

The Committee counsel said he would seek to have it formally produced, if the Committee, now headed by Representative Clarence F. Lea, (D) of California, so directs, although the FCC he added, denied knowing it existed.

The testimony given in private by Admiral Redman, member of the Board of War Communications, was to the effect, Mr. Garey said, that the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the FCC was of no value to the Navy.

Mr. Garey said Admiral Redman testified that the value of the F. B. I. "has been zero as far as the Navy is concerned."

## Puppet Premiers Lose Citizenship

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — The Greek Government in Cairo has issued a decree depriving citizenship to three puppet premiers and all others who assumed minitserial posts in the puppet regimes set up by the Germans during their occupation of Greece, the Cairo radio said in a broadcast reported by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

The puppet premiers divested of Greek nationality are Johannes Rhallis, the incumbent, and two of his predecessors, Dr. Constantine Logothetopoulos and Maj. Gen. George Tsolakoglu. Besides losing their citizenship, the Cairo broadcast said, the puppets were also divested of "military rank or position lawfully acquired in public service."

## Save Paper!

Wastepaper is needed now more than ever. Last year wastepaper substituted for 8,000,000 board feet of lumber. Save your paper, this newspaper, for the salvage campaign.

# Nazi Tactics On Dnieper: What Is Plan?

Continued from Page 1

ways running in the right direction for a German retreat from the Lower Dnieper to Bessarabia. But there were no railways to help the British evacuation from Dunkirk—yet Britain saved three quarters of its Army besides 100,000 Frenchmen.

**Hitler May Copy**

At the time this was looked upon as a supendous success—and so it was. Might not Hitler claim a similar success if he could get away three quarters of his armies from the Dnieper Bend—even if he had to sacrifice most of his heavy equipment?

Should such an evacuation by land and sea prove impossible the Germans would then be able to occupy a 100-mile gap between the Transylvanian Mountains and the Black Sea, thus covering the oil fields of Ploesti from attack by land and constituting a threat to the lines of communication of any Red Army advancing into Southern Poland.

The Russians could hardly ignore such a threat: and would be forced to leave a considerable army to "contain" the German force or liquidate it. Once established in this gap between the mountains and the sea the Germans would have through-line communication behind them running back to Germany by way of Bucharest, Belgrade and Vienna.

It is at least a possibility; and more in keeping with German tradition than a meek acceptance of the loss of an army which would make the disaster of Stalingrad seem small by comparison.

## Hero Kept Tarawa's Only Radio in Use

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC, Delayed (AP)—Radio communication during the first 36 hours of the Marines' conquest of Tarawa atoll in the Gilbert Islands depended on one man, Pfc. John M. Gross, former Milwaukee, Wis., lens grinder, who stands out now as one of the real heroes.

"We lost every other radio in our outfit," said Capt. John T. Bradshaw, of Worcester, Mass., who was Gross' commanding officer.

"We finally reached the pier after having sea water seep into our first boat and mortar fragments hit another to which we had switched while coming in."

"Looking back," said one ranking Marine officer who directed troop activities from the central command post where Private Gross was stationed, "it's difficult to estimate where we would have been if that youngster hadn't come through like he did."

Not only was Private Gross the lone shore headquarters communication man to maintain contact with combat forces for the first 36 hours, Tarawa's hottest, but also he exposed himself to personal danger time and again, taking any number of risks to keep his radio operating.

From the time Private Gross left his transport, in company with assault troop commanders, until noon Nov. 21, he protected his radio much more than himself.

## Air Cargo Service Enters 15th Year

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 — The initial flight this month of the first regularly scheduled commercial al-cargo service between the United States and South America will mark the fifteenth year of international air cargo operations in the Western Hemisphere, it was announced here Jan. 11.

Pan American Airways, which inaugurated the air express service in 1929, will make the new flight, which will call for weekly round trips between Belem, Brazil, and Miami. An S-42 Clipper, stripped of 2,500 pounds of passenger accommodations, partitions and sound-proofings, is expected to carry more than four tons of wartime cargo on each flight.

At the same time it was announced that air shipments to any of the countries in Central and South America and the Caribbean area will be accepted by the Pan American system without priorities, although the priority shipments still have precedence.

# Italian Fascists' Quitting Germans

Continued from Page 1

ceeded in keeping Signor Farinacci out of the Fascist puppet government, protested against Signor Farinacci's control of the Munich radio. He was supported by the "Commander" of the so-called Fascist Army Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, for there never has been any love lost between the latter and the Cremona boss.

The meeting of Fascist Party leaders which took place in Verona last November widened the rift. Under Signor Pavolini's direction, the Neo-Fascist Party, using the Rome Radio as its mouthpiece, has begun to eliminate "Fascism" from its vocabulary. The Rome Radio began broadcasting in the name of the "Italian Social Republic." Despite Signor Farinacci's complaints, Marshal Graziani refrained from using the term "Fascist" in connection with his armed forces calling them instead "National Republican Army."

On Dec. 1, Signor Pavolini scored a further success when the Rome Federal Secretary Bardi and several of his collaborators were removed and Signor Pizzirani, one of Signor Pavolini's henchmen, was appointed head of the Rome Fascio. Signor Farinacci, on the other hand, while stressing the old "squadrist" line in opposition to Signor Pavolini's pseudo-socialistic propaganda, began to use another weapon.

His Munich station charged that the Mussolini puppet government was afraid of sentencing the "traitors" of July 25. The Cremona leader was of the opinion that he had every reason to demand an indictment of the Grand Council members. He had introduced a resolution during the Grand Council session of July 25, demanding a vote of confidence for Mussolini if the latter agreed to surround himself "with loyal and determined men" (i. e., the Farinacci faction).

The Farinacci resolution was rejected by the majority. Undoubtedly, Signor Farinacci was especially anxious to eliminate Count Galeazzo Ciano whom he had accused of treasonable activities as early as last February.

**Ciano Called Traitor**

A few weeks ago Signor Farinacci's viewpoint was emphasized in La Nazione which called Count Ciano an "arch-traitor" who had acquired command of the entire Italin press, and who was also far advanced in getting control of Italy's industrial life as he was one of the country's wealthiest industrialists.

The paper wrote that Count Ciano had succeeded where others failed, namely in getting into the exclusive aristocracy. He got information of the coup against Mussolini and instead of warning his "mighty father-in-law" he joined the conspirators under the leadership of the King. La Nazione concluded by pointing out that "humanity already has sentenced this traitor."

Signor Pavolini, however, a close friend and protégé of Count Ciano, who had brought him into the Propaganda Ministry, apparently tried to save the latter by delaying the trial of the 19 "traitors."

Moreover, a trial of practically the entire leadership of the party was bound to affect Mussolini's "prestige." Signor Pavolini reportedly declared some time ago that such a trial would be a trial of the Duce himself. It would seem that Signor Pavolini went so far as to mobilize certain Fascist lawyers who declared that the alleged crimes of the Grand Council members were not included in the Italian Penal Code and that the planned trial would, therefore, be illegal since, according to Roman law, there was "nullum crimen sine lege" [no crime without law].

**Seek to Halt Trial**

As late as last December, there was reason to assume that Signor Pavolini had succeeded in convincing the Germans of the inexpedience of a trial. He and Marshal Graziani reportedly implored the German authorities to stop Signor Farinacci's "personal propaganda," which was bound to discredit the "Italian Social Republic."

Meanwhile, however, names of members of the Special Tribunal had been made public. In addition to the President, Aldo Vecchini, the following names were announced: Celso Riva, metal worker and father of Luigi Riva, assassinated in Turin; Militia Lieut. Gen. Renzo Montagna; Franz Pagliani, surgeon from Bologna whom the Badoglio Government had imprisoned in Fort Boccea; and four militia consuls, namely, Domenico Mittica, Vito Casanova, a war cripple and squadrist, Giovanni Bigno, and Otello Gaddi.

Apparently the Germans were unable to make up their mind.

During the second half of December, Signor Farinacci was forbidden to continue his radio campaign from Munich. On the other hand, he intensified the press campaign in his paper, Regime Fascista, in which he accused the Fascist government of incompetence and dogmatism, calling the Neo-Fascist program "demagogic" and asserting that the social program adopted at the Verona meeting "cannot teach us anything."

**Pendulum Swings**

The fact that the trial did take place indicates that once again the pendulum has begun to swing in the opposition direction. The reasons behind Signor Farinacci's sudden "triumph" are still obscure, but possibly the trial was staged in order to impress some "Badoglios" within Germany and the wavering "Quislings" throughout Europe.

How far Signor Farinacci's triumph will influence the trend of political developments within the Fascist puppet government remains to be seen. Here it must be remembered that German-occupied Italy today consists of a score of small states whose Fascist authorities are controlled by local German commanders. Only the Gestapo and, in a few cases, the Italian State Police dare to cross the borders of the provinces. Signor Pavolini's inspection tours throughout Northern Italy do not seem to have produced any important results. The Milan Corriere della Sera declared in a recent issue that in the first place the Government should have not only a political and social address but also a "postal" one.

"We ask the Government to tell us," the paper wrote, "where it can be found by institutions and the people at any moment during this harsh fight. Very important practical as well as political results would thus be achieved. Don't you know that many Italians are asking themselves anxiously what has really become of the Duce?"

## Anti-Fascists Seek Huge Refugee Fund

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—A campaign goal of $560,000 for 1944 has been set by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, a group whose primary purpose is to come to the assistance of Spanish Republican refugees, it was disclosed by a committee spokesman at their national headquarters here Jan. 10.

The organization believes, it was said, that the defeat of Fascism in Europe may come this year, and that it will be imperative for the anti-Fascists now living in exile to have the means to enable them to return home to participate in the reconstruction of a democratic life in their home countries.

The committee, which has been of service to other exiles, including Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, maintains a convalescent home for refugees in Mexico City. At the conclusion of this campaign it intends to erect a new hospital for refugees there.

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# Nazi General Blames Hitler for Disasters

*The following is the ninth in a series of articles analyzing the present state of German morale and the strength of the Nazi home front.*

By Ernest S. Pisko
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

How have German strategy and tactics blundered? To what extent have the Wehrmacht's proud leaders accepted Hitler's "intuitive" leadership in military matters?

These and other intriguing questions have been answered, at least in part, by one of Germany's former top-ranking generals, Gen. Walter von Seydlitz, in an analysis of the Reich's war operations from the retrospective vantage point of a Moscow radio station.

In a radiocast from the "Free Germany" station in the Russian Capital last month, General von Seydlitz laid sole responsibility for the German reverses in Russia at the feet of the Führer.

**Bureaucratic Thinking Charged**

Some of General von Seydlitz's statements may perhaps be partially discounted by the fact that he is being employed by Moscow as a propaganda wedge to split the Nazi Party and the German Army, but it is quite possible that he speaks for a large segment of the German officer class.

The radiocast, which was recorded by Allied monitoring stations, culminated in the charge that the disastrous mistakes committed in the course of the Russian campaign could have been avoided if it had not been for the Führer's overestimation of his own troops and underestimation of the enemy and for his "bureaucratic thinking, as well as his lack of experience and ability."

General von Seydlitz, who commanded 10 divisions at Stalingrad and fell into Russian hands last February, attempted to analyze Hitler's strategic ideas in detail.

He disclosed that Hitler, after having assumed supreme command in the winter of 1941, began to deviate from long-accepted Prussian principles of strategy.

"Until 1941," Gen. von Seydlitz declared, "the history of war within human memory had not known an example, except in siege warfare, of an order being given to a strong army to let itself be encircled. On the contrary, the principle had been to try by all means to evade threats of encirclement, or to break through a closed ring immediately.

**Hold-at-All-Costs Order**

"As far back as during the winter of 1941-42, Hitler had ordered held at all costs several positions which had been encircled through the fault of his adventurous strategy. The most important of these were the Valdai and Kholm positions. The so-called Valdai or Demyansk position was the first of its kind in the history of war where an entire army of six divisions let itself be encircled upon orders of its own command, although it had the possibility of evading encirclement."

General von Seydlitz told how he personally led the assault troops of the Valdai group which finally disentangled itself, and how this success strengthened Hitler's belief in his military genius.

The German generals, General von Seydlitz disclosed, disagreed with their Supreme Commander then, just as they disagreed with him in November, 1942, when Hitler ordered the Sixth Army "to assume 'hedgehog' defenses" at Stalingrad. Among the dissenting military leaders were Field Marshals von Mannstein and von Weichs, General Paulus, and even Hitler's newly appointed Chief of Staff, Gen. Kurt Zeitzler.

The main objection of the generals was that it appeared impossible to keep the Sixth Army supplied once the encirclement had been completed. However, upon this objection, General von Seydlitz reported, Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring rose from his seat and "in truly megalomaniac prevarication and boundless unconcern said: 'My Führer, I take upon myself the task of supplying the Sixth Army.'"

As it turned out, the Russians soon captured all but one of the German airdromes in the Stalingrad area, and this remaining one they kept under constant artillery fire. Lack of airfields, adverse weather, and an abundance of Russian AA batteries on the steppes over which German transport planes had to fly, soon reduced the promised "supply stream" to a trickle of "a few loaves of bread."

General von Seydlitz also related that the final order to "22 of the best divisions to assume 'hedgehog' positions was issued from a desk 1,300 miles away, without personal checking and without discussions on the spot which easily could have been arranged."

The General said: "For reasons unknown to me, not one of the senior commanders—to say nothing of Hitler—personally informed themselves about the situation within the caldron. . . . That was how the Reich Government behaved, the same Government of which Hitler said when he addressed the regimental commanders in the Kroll Opera House in February, 1939: 'If war should break out, the Reich Government will be the first to face the enemy in the trenches.'"

In concluding his radiocast General von Seydlitz expressed the belief that the question of the blame for Stalingrad was thereby settled beyond doubt. "Hitler alone," he declared, "is responsible for his order to allow self-encirclement. He alone prevented the immediate break-through that was still possible."

**Experiment Repeated**

It is interesting to note that the strategic concept of the German High Command has not changed since Stalingrad. Presumably, the generals could not or would not impose their sounder theories on Hitler.

General von Seydlitz explained how Hitler, deluded by the chance success of Valadi, insisted on the fateful repetition of that experiment. But three months after Stalingrad came Tunisia, which fell in much the same manner. And an identical strategic plan appears to underlie the present fighting in Russia: hold-at-any-cost orders were issued to "hedgehog" units—at Kirovograd, Krivoi Rog, Nikopol, and the Crimea—and front sectors are being defended in the face of the imminent danger of encirclement.

These orders point to Hitler's practice of increasing the stakes without considering whether the possible return justifies the risk. It seems reasonable, therefore, to assume that either Hitler is still factual, as well as titular, commander of the Reich, or that under the pressure of internal and external events the professional Army leaders themselves have embraced the dogmas of "strategy without retreat" and of "warfare without capitulation."

## Watch on Nile



Associated Press

**Radio Protection**

During Allied conferences at Mena House, near Cairo, Egypt, the RAF set up this radio observation post across the road on top of the 500-foot-high Cheops Pyramid, as one of the many precautions taken to safeguard important personages present. The installation was completed in one day, in spite of the fact that all equipment was carried by hand up the pyramid side. In background is the Chephren Pyramid.

# Purge Demands Stir Algiers Assembly

*Continued from Page 1*

will forfeit the right to be considered the governing body of France if these men still are unpunished by the time France is freed.

The reply they have been given by Francois de Menthon, Commissioner for Justice, is that the Committee must be given time.

Already a special military tribunal has been formed for the trial of the 288 men arrested and it is to begin sitting in a few days. But M. de Menthon wouldn't concede that the delegates' impatience was justified and rejected proposals for speeding up existing legal machinery to expedite punishment of the accused.

The delegates' attitude in the Assembly is uncompromising. They think there have been avoidable delays, they are resolved that there shall be a purge both in Africa and France, they allude bitterly to Allied interference in this and other matters.

Such interference they resent, while recognizing France's almost complete dependence at present on the Allies in regard to all matters relating to the liberation of France.

**Much but Not Enough**

The delegates believe a lessening of arms supplies to the French underground is due to Allied fear of revolution there in certain imaginable circumstances, or to lack of imagination and overconservativeness of American and British staffs who they think are perhaps not yet awake to the full military potentialities of resistance groups, such as were exploited, for example, by the Russians.

At the Assembly they have been told, however, that the lessening of the supply of arms is due to bad flying conditions, making clandestine delivery impossible.

They claim sabotage activities from underground movements is more valuable and far more economic militarily in the disruption of German communications systems than Allied bombing.

One bomber load of material for this purpose, they contend, is more useful than many bombers trying to achieve the same results from the skies.

The delegates have the Committee of National Liberation with them in this line of reasoning.

Emmanual D'Astier, Commissioner for the Interior, is urgently pressing the Allies to reconsider present policy, whatever the reasons for it may really be.

General de Gaulle's own view is officially summarized as "French resistance has insufficient means. Much has been done by the Committee. Much also has been done by the Allies—but not enough."

He assured the Assembly Jan. 10 that when correspondence between the Committee of National Liberation and the French National Committee in London on the one hand and the Allied Governments on the other can be published it will show, "we never wasted a second in our effort to aid French resistance."

**Not a Sounding Board**

The implication is that the arms deficiencies detailed in the Assembly—disclosures one would think of great interest and potential assistance to the Germans—were due to lack of British and American effort, though tribute has been paid in the Assembly to the work of the British "special services."

The Assembly is showing itself to be anything but a mere sounding board for General de Gaulle's administration. This is accounted to be a healthy sign even if it emphasizes various and important differences of opinion between Frenchmen themselves.

The new French spokesmen have become publicly articulate. They are saying things Frenchmen have been thinking for a long time—especially in regard to what they regard as Allied intrusions in French affairs.

On this point they admit being highly sensitive regarding France's "position of inferiority." That is why they have been so pleased—and newspapers here have commented with such satisfaction—on the fact that Gen. Alphonse Juin now has American as well as French troops under his command in Italy.

# Arab Unity Talk Resumed

By Overseas News Agency

CAIRO, Jan. 13 — Arab unity talks have been resumed here after a lapse of several weeks and are currently proceeding between Nahas Pasha, Egyptian Premier, and the Lebanese Delegation, headed by Premier Riad el Solh.

More than usual significance is attached to these talks because they mark a change in the Lebanese attitude toward the Arab World.

This half-Christian, half-Moslem state of 1,000,000 inhabitants had regarded an Arab union suspiciously as a threat to its new independence; that was before the development of the constitutional crisis with the French. Since then, the Lebanese have been prepared to talk of common interests with the Arab states, but with the distinct understanding they won't surrender any part of their independence or sovereignty.

## *Forcing Turkeys for Use Merely Matter of Cost*

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (AP)—Turkey for most Americans will not appear on the family menu until next Thanksgiving but the Army is making sure there'll be enough Toms for shipment to servicemen overseas next autumn.

Turkey producers at a meeting here gave assurance to the Army and the War Food Administration they will have no difficulty in filling their request for 1,000,000 birds.

To have the birds matured by August instead of October, the usual time, the producers said they would have to receive 2 cents a pound above the prevailing market price and get sufficient feed.

## Todd Yard Begins Work Of Refiitting Lafayette

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 13—The final phase of the greatest salvaging job in maritime history was begun Jan. 11 when the Lafayette, formerly the luxury liner Normandie, was berthed at the Brooklyn division of Todd Shipyards Corporation.

The Lafayette will remain at the Todd yard until necessary work prescribed by the Navy Department is completed.


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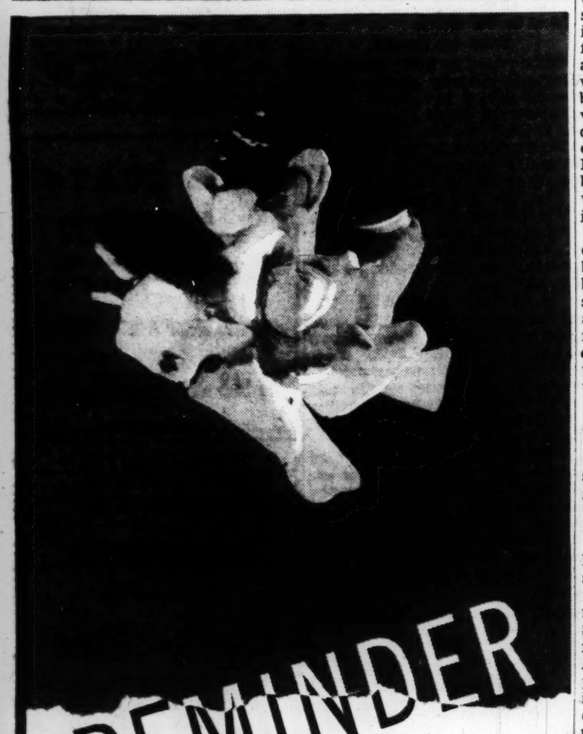

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# Nazis Admit Heavy Loss in Fortress Attack

Continued from Page 1

sovsky 120 miles to the northeast of the Kiev salient, where much of the recent fighting has been in progress.

This salient has become so advanced, where General Vatutin is operating in the territory of Old Poland, that the German forces left 120 miles east of this part of the line apparently are being forced to begin a withdrawal.

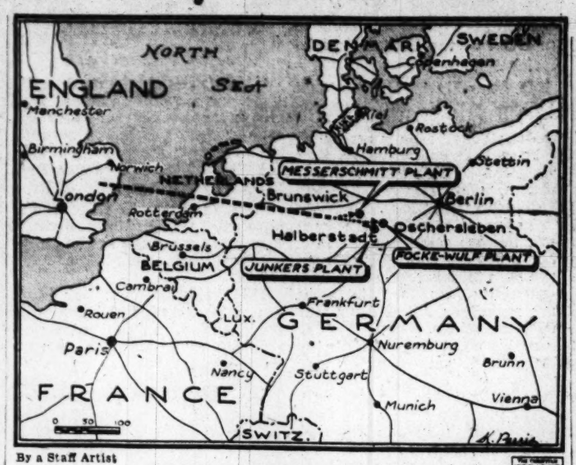
Thus, while General Vatutin's First Army was rapidly extending its holding across the Polish frontier to a width of 50 miles and getting onto higher ground behind the frozen Pripet Marshes, General Rokossovsky's White Russian army pushed forward toward Mozyr, only 80 miles southwest of Gomel.

If General Vatutin continues his advance from the present line he soon will be able to threaten Pinsk, 140 miles to the west, to which some reports indicated that the Germans already were retreating. He is already only some 23 miles from another important center—Rovno.

In Italy, French units under Gen. Alphonse Juin proved the high quality of the reorganized French Army by capturing two peaks that had been previously lost by the Fifth Army in the Cassino sector. This fighting is proceeding in the roughest territory, where supplies have to be hauled largely by mule, or even by hand.

In the Pacific, General MacArthur's men on New Britain have succeeded in halting an attempted Japanese landing on the island in an effort to oust American Marines from Borgen Bay in the Gloucester neighborhood.

Japanese on Huon Cape on New Guinea were reported attempting to evacuate their isolated position—and doing it under difficulties owing to the attentions of American patrol boats.




By a Staff Artist

**Route of Bomber Attack**

**Delayed details of the great daylight raid against fighter-plane factories in Northwest Germany show that these were launched mainly against Oschersleben, Brunswick, and Halberstadt. Dotted line shows approximate route covered by American Fortresses and Liberators.**

## Raid on Reich:

### Fortresses Blast Three Plane Plants

Sustaining a record loss of 64 planes, an American aerial task force of perhaps 1,200 heavy bombers and long-range fighters shot down more than 100 German aircraft Jan. 11 to carry through a crushing attack at Germany's fighter aircraft industry, with results officially described as excellent.

The operation, which struck three assembly plants in the center of the Reich, was heralded here as the opening of the "invasion front" air war.

It brought virtually all of the German Air Force into the sky—something Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring never was able to do during the Battle of Britain.

Of the total number of United States planes lost, 59 were four-engined Flying Fortresses and Liberators and five were fighters. Returning American airmen said the Germans sent up every type of plane to ward off the bombing attack on Oschersleben, Halberstadt, and Brunswick (Braunsweig), hidden away in a strongly defended part of Germany within a radius of 120 miles of Berlin.

A United States communiqué announced that "other targets also were hit with good results."

A German admission that the Americans held the upper hand in the attack came from Fritz Backmann, a German Air Force commentator. In a DNB radiocast dispatch, he said:

"This time the advantage was with our enemies. The appearance of close bomber formations over Germany had the same terrifying effect as the appearance of the first tanks in France in 1917. Technical superiority may shift, but this time the advantage is with the enemy. . . . The enemy had more favorable conditions for aiming at their targets."

Heretofore, these German fighter-plane factories, which are turning out the Nazis' strongest weapon to ward off an invasion, had been out of range of heavy daylight raids. German plane production facilities are known to be virtually entirely concentrated on the manufacture of fighters.

### Greatest Loss Sustained by Force

While the 64 American planes shot down constituted the greatest loss of aircraft ever sustained by the United States Eighth Air Force, the loss in American personnel was slightly lower than in the Oct. 14 operation against Schweinfurt. A total of 595 men were lost Jan. 11, as compared with 602 on the earlier operation.

Returning bomber crews, commenting on earlier reports that an American Fortress group for the first time had sailed over the outskirts of Berlin, said they were not aware of any such plans and hinted that the alert in the German Capital was caused instead by a diversionary attack of RAF Mosquitos.

The United States communiqué, delayed longer than any similar announcement has been, said: "At Oschersleben direct strikes were observed on machine shops and other factory installations manufacturing Focke-Wulf-190s.

"At Halberstadt a Junkers-88 and Junkers-188 component plant was heavily hit.

"At Brunswick, two of three main assembly buildings producing Messerschmitt-110s were destroyed and the third was badly damaged.

The bombers were escorted to their targets by clouds of American fighters: P-38 Lightnings, P-47 Thunderbolts, and an unidentified type of "long-range fighter" which possibly was a version of the P-51 Mustang.

Many of the returning bombers were diverted to bases other than those from which they took off, thus complicating the task of intelligence officers in assembling the communiqué data.

The communiqué specified that the total of more than 100 German planes shot down still was incomplete.

The Germans admitted losing no more than nine fighters.

## Russia:

### Vatutin Threatens 3 Nazi Strongholds

Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army, expanding its front on the Sarny sector (in Old Poland to a width of 50 miles or more, struck out in several sweeping movements to threaten the German-held strongholds of Rovno, Pinsk, and Kovel.

The strong armored and infantry force of General Vatutin's right wing which captured Dombrovitsa, 20 miles north of Sarny on the Rovno-Sarny-Baranowicze railway, fought its way through frozen marshland country to within 50 miles southeast of Pinsk, important center on the Gomel-Brest-Litovsk railway.

It already had passed the worst of the Pripet Marshes and advance units were approaching the high rolling ground beyond the swamps.

While this force was pushing to the northwest, a new offensive launched Jan. 11, to the north of the marshes by Gen. Kanstantin Rokossovsky's White Russian Army was approaching Mozyr, 80 miles southwest of Gomel, along a 20-mile-wide front. Dispatches said German troops in front of General Rokossovsky's advance were falling back toward Pinsk, and a second threat to that city apparently was developing. Pinsk is 140 miles east of Mozyr at the confluence of the Strumen and Pina Rivers along the northern edge of the Pripet Marshes.

Using Sarny as a pivot, General Vatutin sent other flying columns south and dispatches reported them operating within 23 miles north of Rovno, an advance of approximately 27 miles through marshy terrain to high ground beyond.

Other units reportedly were striking westward from Sarny toward Kovel, an important junction on the Kiev-Warsaw railway.

In the Southern Ukraine, the left wing of General Vatutin's forces encountered strong German counterattacks east of Vinnitsa, but continued to smash through German resistance south of Belaya Tserkov. Further east Gen. Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukrainian Army, driving for a junction with General Vatutin's group, scored additional successes against the enemy in the Korovograd salient.

Vinnitsa, important center on the strategic Kiev-Zherinka railway leading into the Odessa-Warsaw trunk line, is 200 miles south of Nozyr, while Kirovograd, where the Germans suffered one of their worst defeats of the present offensive, lies 300 miles southeast of the White Russian stronghold. Belaya Tserkov is midway between the two sectors.

The Russian communiqué said that 144 Nazi tanks were wrecked in the past 24 hours, while more than 80 towns and villages fell to advancing Russians.

General Vatutin captured Sarny, 130 miles southwest of the Mozyr salient, in an outflanking movement and then drove north to storm Dombrovitsa, giving him a front astride the Vilna-Rovno Railway. This maneuver forced the Germans back 135 miles to Brest-Litovsk for their next north-south supply line.

## Pacific Front:

### Japanese Landing Halted by Marines

An attempted Japanese landing at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, has been halted by American Marine artillery, the Allied High Command said.

Enemy casualties in the fighting at Cape Gloucester has amounted to more than 2,400, against about 400 American casualties, a headquarters spokesman said.

The Marines have been fighting for possession of Hill 660, strategic height south of Borgen Bay and near where the Marines landed in the invasion Dec. 26.

The Japanese attempt to land apparently was a move to relieve pressure put on their troops by the Marines, who have scored advances recently with the aid of planes and artillery.

Possession of the vital airdrome at Cape Gloucester was achieved by the Marines, Dec. 30.

The Japanese barge routes along the coast of New Britain and New Guinea took another beating from Allied planes, 43 barges being sunk or destroyed. Many of the little craft were loaded with troops.

Allied bombers continued hammering the Madang-Alexishafen supply area on the New Guinea coast, about 60 miles north of the American invasion point at Saidor. The bombers smashed the area with 126 tons of explosives.

There was no mention in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué concerning evacuation of Arawe. The National Broadcasting Company at New York reported that a Tokyo radiocast said the Japanese had recaptured Arawe.

When the Marines invaded Cape Gloucester, headquarters said the American occupation of Arawe was a diversionary movement, intended to direct the enemy's attention from the landing at Cape Gloucester, 65 miles to the northwest.

The Americans captured the Arawe air strip Dec. 19, but the field had not been used by the Japanese except for emergency landings, and American patrols later gave up the strip and fell back to the invasion main line on Arawe Peninsula.

### U. S. Bombers Blast Marshall Island

American bombers, flying at low altitude in a daylight raid, battered six enemy cargo vessels and started fires in installations on Kwajalein Island in the Marshalls.

The Navy, announcing the raid, reported that two cargo ships were sunk and the others damaged. Several buildings and other positions ashore were set afire by bombs from the big Navy planes and two enemy airplanes were damaged on the ground, the announcement said.

No enemy planes attempted to intercept the attacking flight, the Navy reported.

At the same time, the Navy announced another raid by Army heavy bombers on Taroa Island, also in the Marshall group, in which several fires were started and two Japanese planes destroyed on the ground.

In a third raid, Army bombers struck at Mili Atoll, but results of this attack were not reported.

## Italy:

### French Units Join In Allied Advance

Virtually the entire American Fifth Army was on the move as it broadened its offensive from near the coast to Central Italy and sent French units hammering through 3,000 and 4,000-foot-high mountains to threaten Cassino from a third side.

American infantry swept to within three miles of Cassino in a frontal attack with the capture of Cervaro Jan. 12.

In the first day of the French offensive in the mountains of Central Italy, Gen. Alphonse Juin's troops advanced two thirds of a mile southwest of Roccheta, 12 miles northeast of Cervaro.

They captured a 3,000-foot peak overlooking the road winding almost due west of Isernia between Colli and Atina, took several points on the 4,000-foot Monte Casale Range and recaptured two peaks previously lost—Mt. Mollino overlooking Acquafondata, seven miles northeast of Cassino, and Mt. Raimo, in the same area to the north of Viticuso.

The Allies thus held mountains overlooking Viticuso from two sides.

The surprise French advance caught a number of German prisoners.

General Juin's troops, fighting in some of the roughest country in Europe where virtually all supplies must be hauled by mule and hand from one peak to another, were threatening the Cassino-Atina road, one of the two valley highways leading north from Cassino.

On the Eighth Army front there were only patrol activity and heavy artillery fire.

## Burma:

### Ledo Road Cuts Through Jungle

American construction genius has pushed the new Ledo Road through the primeval jungle of Northern Burma almost on the heels of Chinese troops clearing the zone of Japanese.

Results of this Allied effort are being viewed by Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, American commander in the Far East, who is making his first tour of Burma since he marched out of the country in May, 1942, after it had been overrun by the invaders.

The new highway, which will substitute for the old Burma Road, already extends deep into Northern Burma and is being used by trucks. Ahead of the completed road are trails which a jeep may travel and which end only a short distance behind the front lines.

But the retaking of Northern Burma to permit construction of the Ledo Road through to the Burma Road is bound to be difficult. The Japanese are unlikely to give up this important area without a determined struggle.

It is apparent the Japanese lack planes for an aerial supply line, for they are using elephants, horses and human porters and are living off the land as much as possible.

General Stilwell came into this thick jungle several days ago by airplane and jeep, and since then has covered almost every inch of Hukawng Valley, where American equipped and trained Chinese soldiers, commanded by Gen. Sun Li-jen and Ling Yao-hsiang, have pushed the Japanese into the upper reaches of the Chindwin River.

The Royal West Africa frontier force, recruited from Nigeria, Gambia, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, has arrived in India to serve in the Allied Southeast Asia command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, it was announced today.

It is the first time in the history of the four colonies that the West African force has been sent to an overseas theater of war.

## Air Bases Closed; Strength Hits Peak

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP) — The Army Air Forces has reached the peak of its unit strength and is gradually shifting to a replacement training basis.

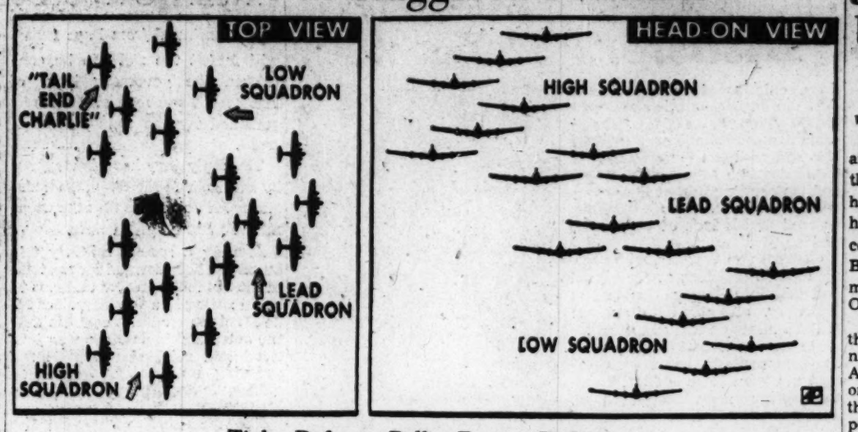
That explanation was supplied Jan. 11 for the closing of 69 air bases throughout the country, a figure estimated by the Air Forces to represent between 5 and 7 per cent of all AAF installations in the United States.

New units will be organized as the war progresses, but for the most part they will be replacement organizations.

The number of installations placed on a "stand-by" basis, with only custodial employees to keep them in repair for use if needed, was disclosed yesterday by Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, who said he was told by the War Department that several fields being closed by the Air Forces in the Pacific Northwest were among the 69.

Closing the airfields was the latest of a series of steps cutting back Air Forces training activities as the expansion program levelled off.

## Bombers in Staggered Formation




**Tight Defense Balks Enemy Fighters**

**American heavy bombers go raiding in specially devised formation for their daylight attacks which is intended to give them almost complete protection from opposing fighters through a system of cross fires. The above diagram illustrated this formation from two angles.**

## Bombs Level Center Of Bulgarian Capital

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 13

The entire central part of the Bulgarian capital of Sofia was destroyed by bombs Monday in attacks comparable to the heavy blows at German cities, the Budapest correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten reported today.

All telephone and telegraph communications were broken. Diplomats had only radio on which to send reports.

The Russian and former British Legations were destroyed. The Parliament Building, opposite the American Legation, was damaged heavily.

## Fortress Defense Tactics Baffle Nazi Fighter Pilots

*The following description of methods devised by Americans for daylight bombing by heavy bombers in close formation explains only in part the plan on which Fortresses and Liberators are sent on their massed raids. Heavy escorts such as accompanied the recent raid on fighter plane plants in Germany necessarily involve modification of the unescorted plane method as here described.*

A UNITED STATES BOMBARDMENT DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, England—In aerial warfare it is the formation that counts.

United States Flying Fortresses use a tight formation utilizing the maximum fire power of their .50-caliber machine guns.

Although these guns enable a Fortress to fire in every direction, it is vulnerable to multiple Nazi fighter planes when it gets out of formation and is alone. The smartest pilots, therefore, fly in the tightest possible formation.

This formation, called a staggered altitude flight, is a product of the war on Germany. Air Force officers credit it to Brig. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, of Columbus, Ohio, who put the idea into effect a year ago.

**New Formation Devised**

General LeMay initiated the most remarkable flight of the 8th Air Force—the shuttle-bombing of Regensburg. He is commanding officer of this bombardment division.

The "LeMay formation," adopted by the Air Corps as standard operating procedure, made American daylight bombing a success after the Germans and the British abandoned daytime raids as impractical.

There are, however, other formations, operated in special cases.

It was a revolutionary shift from the "javelin" formation developed early in the Pacific war.

The "javelin" formation comprised sharp V-shaped groups of three planes, the groups following one another at the same altitude. This proved inadequate against the mounting strength and ingenuity of German fighter attacks.

General LeMay's answer was to line up his bombers at staggered altitude to provide the widest cover of protective fire for every ship in the formation.

**Three-Dimension Defense**

A group of "Forts" usually comes at the Nazis in three squadrons aligned like a circular stairway. The lead squadron is in the middle. Below it and slightly to the rear at its left is squadron two, also called the "low squadron." Squadron three, the "high squadron," is above, slightly to the rear and right of the lead squadron.

The planes are staggered in the three dimensions of the formation—length, breadth and depth. They fly only 50 feet apart. Many groups of bombers placed like this participate in a mission, as a bombing raid is called.

The number of "Forts" in the formation may vary. Sometimes there are 18, sometimes 21.

The left rear plane of the low squadron is flying in what some pilots call the "Tail End Charlie" position or "Purple Heart corner." In dubbing it that they claim it undergoes more casualties than the other positions.

However, some officers claim the "Tail Charlie" position suffers no more casualties than other planes in the group.

**Fatal for Enemy**

This closely knit formation makes it virtually suicide for an enemy fighter to attack. Some steel-nerved Nazis plunge head-on at the formation. Usually they are slaughtered by the system of cross-fire with which the Fortresses protect one another.

The 8th Air Force on some raids has put in the air enough Fortresses to exceed the fire power of all the German fighter planes scattered over the far-flung western air front.

As all these German fighters cannot get into the air at the same time and place, the "Forts" have the edge on them.

Hence, the Germans are experimenting with rocket shells and other new methods of combatting the B17s, which so far have held their own.

General LeMay goes along on a raid himself when new risks are involved, even to manning the machine guns.

Last August he led and commanded the Fortresses which demolished the huge Messerschmitt plant factory at Regensburg, Germany.

## 'Kangaroo Trials' Doom 2 Germans

OMAHA, Jan. 13 (AP)—Two suicides among German prisoners of war at the Concordia, Kan., internment camp were attributed by the Seventh Service Command last night to "fear of persecution wielded by the Nazis."

The Germans were Franz Kettner, Private First Class in the German Army, who was in protective custody at his own request, and an unidentified German Captain accused of "making remarks against Hitler," who had been "removed from his quarters by fellow prisoners and taken to another room, where he was left with a piece of rope, a bed, a chair, a table, and his personal belongings," the command said.

Investigation of the captain's passing, the command reported, resulted in "rather conclusive evidence of the existence of a system of 'kangaroo court-martials' in the prison camp compounds" at which "officers were 'tried' and informed that they were found guilty of treasonable acts of one kind or another."

## Sparks Questioned On 'Hopkins' Letter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury questioned C. Nelson Sparks, former Mayor of Akron, Ohio, for an hour Jan. 12 about a letter bearing the name of Harry Hopkins and purporting to predict that Wendell Willkie would be the Republican Presidential nominee.

Mr. Hopkins, close adviser to President Roosevelt, denounced the letter as a forgery and asked an investigation. The letter was addressed, Mr. Sparks said, to Dr. Umphrey Lee, President of Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Texas. Dr. Lee said he knew nothing about it. He added that he had been a Methodist minister for 20 years and had never taken part in political matters.

Mr. Sparks declined to reveal what he told the Grand Jury.

After Sparks was questioned, the jury called Dr. Lee in and it was announced that Sparks would be recalled Friday at 1:30 p. m. (E. W. T.).

## More Hard Liquor Sold

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 13 (AP)—Hard liquor sold by the State of Maine the past fiscal year totaled 1,521,636 gallons, about 250,000 more than the previous year, producing a net profit of $5,848,290.30 or $1,067,000 above the $4,781,712.17 for the preceding year, the State Liquor Commission said in its annual report to Gov. Sumner Sewall. All liquor profits go into the State's general funds.

## Japanese Seen Using Inferior War Material

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

BOSTON, Jan. 13—Japanese armament is definitely inferior to that of the Allies, and Germany has lost the engineering edge it held at the start of the war, according to word received today by Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, Commanding General of the Boston Ordnance District.

Maj. Gen. G. M. Barnes, chief of the Ordnance Departments's Technical Division, told the Society of Automotive Engineers in Detroit on Jan. 12, General Lewis said, that Japanese weapons lack firepower and that this disadvantage would prove fatal as the United Nations pressed their drives against the centers of Nipponese power.

Correspondents and other observers in the Far East, however, have pointed out that in jungle warfare, such as prevails in the Solomons, New Guinea, and other island outposts, the inferiority of Japanese weapons is not as much of a handicap as might be supposed. The Japanese do not care particularly whether their weapons kill or merely wound Allied troops, because in the jungle the average wounded man is eliminated from combat just as much as a slain one.

General Barnes pointed out that the light and portable character of Japanese weapons enabled them to be carried into the thickest jungles.

But he predicted that when full Allied strength is developed in the Pacific the Japanese would be hard put to cope with heavy American equipment which could then be brought into play.

General Barnes indicated that the German Army possesses excellent weapons. He said the Germans had developed a wide range of vehicles from a one-ton vehicle for use with infantry to a large 18-ton truck for carrying heavy types of artillery. The key attribute of the German machines, according to General Barnes, is their interchangeability. The engines are of the same type and the tracks are basically alike.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# House Hears Pleas of Drys To Re-enact Prohibition Law

By Mary Hornaday

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—In a House Chamber as packed with emotion as it was with spectators, a group of drys today asked Congress to re-enact wartime prohibition.

The bill under consideration, introduced by Representative Joseph R. Bryson (D) of South Carolina, would prohibit manufacture, sale or transportation in the United States, importation into the United States and exportation from the United States all alcoholic beverages containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol until the termination of demobilization.

Purpose of the bill stated in its preamble is to "reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower and speed production of materials necessary for winning the war."

Some of the leading dry groups did not appear to support the bill, held in connection with a meeting of the National Temperance and Prohibition Council. The Anti-Saloon League was not represented. Neither was the Methodist Board of Temperance.

In the rows of spectators were the faces of many old-time prohibitionists including Bishop James H. Cannon, Jr., Dr. Clinton N. Howard and others.

Leading dry organization favoring the bill was the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, whose President, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, who was vehement in her denial of a charge by Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York that the drys have $10,000,000 to spend for national prohibition.

"We'd just like to see 10,000,000 cents," retorted the veteran dry leader.

She went on to say that the W. C. T. U. represents "organized mother love" which is pitting itself against highly-financed "commercial" opposition in the fight to wipe out the liquor traffic.

Mrs. Smith told the Committee that the liquor trade has consumed since repeal 25,000,000 tons of food products, including grain, fruit and sugar, that should be used today to piece out short food supplies for this nation and the world.

**Presents Graphic Case**

She complained also of brewers using reclaimed copper and of the lateness of the Government in converting wine cars to carry oil, and in restricting use of rubber tires by brewers. She objected, too, to British proposals to use potatoes for making beer.

She read articles from newspapers indicating that ships headed overseas "have been loaded with whisky and beer while war materials wait" and that at least one war plant had to close down after Christmas to keep drunken men from injuring valuable precision tools.

She quoted Jacob D. Taylor, Director of the Ohio State Liquor monopoly, whom she described as a "John the Baptist among pussyfooters" as saying that selling liquor to men on the way to work in war plants "is just plain sabotage."

All witnesses were introduced to the Committee by Miss Elizabeth Smart, Legislative Secretary for the W. C. T. U. They included: Wilbur L. Dubois, Milwaukee, Wis., food chemist, who quoted medical advisers to industrial plants in his area as saying that the problem of absenteeism caused by drinking is growing worse as plants scrape the bottom of the manpower barrel. He quoted estimates that some workers leave as much as 60 per cent of their salaries in saloons.

**Statement Is Challenged**

This statement was immediately challenged by Mr. Celler, who quoted a War Manpower Commission report as saying that drinking causes only a "trifling" loss in working time. Mr. Celler also declared that the Office of War Information "is opposed to this bill."

Dr. Dubois estimated that about 12 per cent of the absenteeism in industrial plants is due to "weekend sprees."

Dr. W. Earl Hotaleu, of Birmingham, Ala., testified that when state liquor stores in his State were closed after a Mobile race riot, the "jails were practically empty." He admitted that maybe the dry-wet question "ought to be fought out locally."

Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, 1936 Prohibition Party candidate, attacked "the present policy of our Government" that allows the liquor industry to carry on advertising campaigns to induce the public "to consume the enormous amount of alcoholic beverages the liquor industry has been allowed to make."

Today's meeting before a House judiciary subcommittee headed by Representative Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama, attracted a number of news reel men who put the witnesses through their paces in front of spotlights before the Committee could start the hearing.

Opponents of the bill are expected to have a hearing later. A preliminary statement today by Representative Aime J. Forand (D) of Rhode Island indicated their opposition will be vehement. The Congressmen, he told the committee, had been "deluged" with letters in opposition.

# President Asks Huge Tax Boost

*Continued from Page 1*

problems of farmers' income, workers' wages, and corporation profits.

He came out flatly once more for food price subsidies, now subject to one of the hottest struggles in Congress.

"I am convinced that the line can be held," Mr. Roosevelt said in connection with the inflation debate. He coupled with this the declaration that "wages, farm prices, and profits" have now reached levels which should be exceeded only "in rare cases of special war requirements."

As in his aggressive message on Jan. 11, the President denounced "highly articulate special pleaders."

**Strong Plea for More Taxes**

Strongest recommendation, however, was for more taxes.

Pointing to expected deficit for the 1944 fiscal year of $58,000,000,000, and the year following of $59,000,000,000, Mr. Roosevelt declared:

"I recommend the earliest possible enactment of additional fiscal legislation."

Mr. Roosevelt recalled that two years ago he recommended a tax increase of $16,000,000,000; a year ago of $10,500,000,000. He set no limit this time on the desired tax increase now sought, but declared:

"The only effective way now to control the volume of the debt and to minimize postwar adjustments is to adopt a truly stiff fiscal program."

**Earlier Requests Spurned**

Congress spurned Mr. Roosevelt's earlier tax-increase recommendations, whittling down the latest to one fifth of Treasury proposals.

Today, Mr. Roosevelt retorted, "I must urge upon the Congress the need for additional revenue beyond that provided in the bill now pending before the Senate."

Based on budget figures, the nation is now meeting approximately 41 per cent of government costs out of revenues.

Basic Roosevelt fiscal estimates follow:

Expenditures for fiscal year ending next June 30, $99,276,000,000, of which nine tenths, $92,000,000,000, is to meet war costs.

Expenditures for the subsequent fiscal year (1945), $99,769,000,000, of which $90,000,000,000 is for war costs.

Net receipts for these two years are estimated, respectively, at $41,000,000,000 and $40,000,000,000 at present tax rates.

However, budget officials pointed out that the Senate already had thrown out the receipt figures by adopting the Vandenberg amendment "freezing" social-security contributory rates at 1 per cent, instead of allowing the automatic jump to 2 per cent provided by the law, thus cutting Federal revenues by an estimated $1,400,000,000 annually.

Mr. Roosevelt said Federal civilian expenses now represent only a fraction of the total budget, and hence "economies" offer little hope of reducing tax burdens.

Dropping the last nine ciphers, for example, total war activities represent $92 out of $99 estimated for this year's Federal budget, while of the remaining $7, distribution is as follows: $2.65 interest on public debt; $.86 veterans' pensions; $.41 refunds of taxes and customs; and only $3.52 for "all other" Federal expenses, representing the cost of running the civilian side of the Government.

**Other High Lights**

Other message high lights:

The war period now opening, following the "preparedness," "defensive," and "deployment" phases, Mr. Roosevelt said, represents "the period of decisive action."

"We are now well equipped. . . . We are now in a strategic position," he declared.

He pledged himself to cut war costs promptly if "victory should be achieved" on a major front, but added, "we cannot rely with safety on hopes of earlier victory."

Postwar objective "must be a permanently high level of national income." At a later point, he said postwar interest payments "need not prove excessive" if national income is $125,000,000,000 or more.

The Government has so far spent $15,000,000,000 for new industrial plant and equipment, and over $13,000,000,000 for nonindustrial construction and land.

# 'Vocation Adoption' Extension Discussed

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Plans for the extension of New York City's "vocation adoption" program, which finds career jobs for boys and girls, throughout the nation, with the aid of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the public school system, were discussed Jan. 11 at a meeting attended by about 100 leaders in business, education, and religion.

# Blackouts Ended For Most Areas

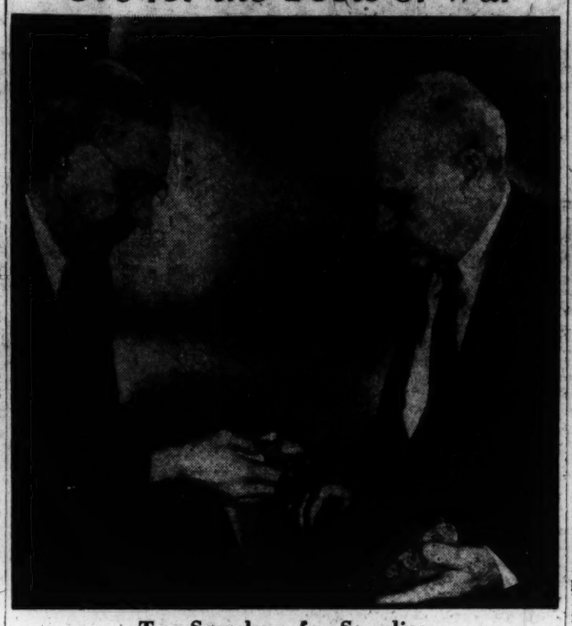
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—New evidence that the war no longer is expected to hit continental United States is disclosed in the announcement by the War Department and the Office of Civilian Defense that no more practice blackout and alerts will be held, except in coastal areas.

Recently the nationwide dimout was eliminated and earlier, the thousands of volunteer airplane spotters were relieved of their duties.

Last night's announcement said the action ending blackouts and alerts in the interior was taken to cut down interference with war production and was made possible by the fact that "most communities are sufficiently well organized to cope with such emergencies as can now reasonably be anticipated." Provisions have been made, however, for resumption of the extra precautions should it become necessary.

A "coastal area" is defined as all the territory of a coastal state. In this particular order, Pennsylvania and Vermont were included, because of their proximity to the coast, but the Gulf Coast states were not.

# *Ore for the Tools of War*



**Top Searchers for Supplies**

**William E. Wrather (left), Director of the Geological Survey, and Gerald F. Loughlin, Chief Geologist, examine a specimen of ore found by survey geologists in their hemisphere-wide search for war minerals and metals.**

# 12 Roosevelt Budgets Triple Past Spending

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Jan. 13

The 12 budget messages President Roosevelt has sent to Congress will have accounted for more than three times as much money as all his 30 predecessors spent.

The $99,769,000,000 Mr. Roosevelt projected today for the fiscal year beginning July 1 brings his total of actual or contemplated Federal spending to more than $378,600,000,000—more than $295,000,000,000 of which actually will have been spent for defense or war, assuming that the war continues on all fronts through June 30, 1945. The latter figure includes Army and Navy spending beginning with the 1933-34 fiscal year. In addition, $105,000,000,000 more will have been appropriated for war purposes.

From Washington's time until Herbert Hoover left the White House (including the remainder of the 1933 fiscal year for which he submitted the budget) Governmental costs were roughly $112,00,000,000.

# GreaterProduction Of Tires Expected

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Along with the greater taxes that will be rolling in 1945, automobile tires and tubes probably will be rolling along in three times as great a number as in 1943.

The hint comes from the new budget which lists 1943 tire and tube taxes as $18,280,000 and estimates the 1945 take at $72,000,000.

Since crude rubber still is scarce and likely to continue so until sometime after the end of the war, much of the new rubber probably will be synthetic. But the budget estimates are indicative of satisfactory progress in the synthetic line since it was disclosed by the Rubber Administration yesterday that advance production estimates have been met right on the nose by actual output.

The retail tax on the most popular size passenger car tire—600 x 16—is $1.06. Tax on the tube is 24 cents. Average tax on truck tires is about $4.

# Budget and Spending Table

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Jan. 13

Here's the way the President's budget projected for a period that doesn't end until nearly 18 months hence stacks up with latest estimates for current spending and the actual figures for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1943, and 1942.

[In millions of dollars]

| Purpose | 1945 Estimate | 1944 Estimate | 1943 Actual | 1942 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| War | 90,000 | 92,000 | 75,085 | 28,266 |
| Interest on debt | 3,750 | 2,650 | 1,808 | 1,260 |
| Veterans' pensions and benefits | 1,252 | 865 | 600 | 552 |
| Refunds (taxes and customs) | 1,799 | 412 | 79 | 94 |
| All other | 2,953 | 3,524 | 3,583 | 4,479 |
| Govt. corporations (expenditures less receipts) | 15 | −175 | −1,476 | −440 |
| Total expenditures | 99,769 | 99,276 | 79,679 | 34,211 |
| Net receipts | 40,769 | 41,186 | 22,282 | 12,799 |
| Deficit | 59,000 | 58,090 | 57,397 | 21,412 |

# *Geology Seeks New Peace And War Products*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—Geologists on both the home front and battle lines of World War II have given such a twist to their particular branch of the earth sciences that tomorrow's compilers of dictionaries will have to do a completely new definitive job of rewriting, it is indicated in the annual report of the Geological Survey, submitted by Director William E. Wrather to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

In the fiscal year 1943, geologists have continued to dish out the low-down on the earth's intimate life, but in addition they've taken on 101 other chores in connection with the war, utilizing the principles of physics, astronomy, chemistry, mineralogy, zoology, botany, and other natural sciences.

The report doesn't say so in as many words, but it leaves no doubt that water geologists on the actual scene of battle are the modern Gunga Dins of this war. For example, geologists are making reconnaissance maps faster than such maps have ever been made before; they're trekking over the plains and deserts of western United States and through the jungles of South and Central America searching out strategic war minerals; they're reporting on water conditions for war agencies, acting as mineralogists, engineers, and lecturers on geology as applied to war.

"More than 750 field examinations were made of deposits of ore and mineral materials during the fiscal year," it is stated in the report. "The high mountains of Alaska, the deep tropical jungles of Brazil, and all the lands between were combed for their strategic supplies.

"From Brazil came quartz crystal for radio oscillators, beryllium for copper alloys, and mica for insulators; from the Guianas, the West Indies, Arkansas, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Georgia came bauxite, the earthy-appearing ore of aluminum.

"Despite its concentration on wartime tasks," says the report, "the Geological Survey has not lost sight of the fact that the results being obtained will be invaluable also for many peacetime uses.

"When victory is won and this country must undertake its share in rebuilding a war-torn world, it will face problems no less grave and baffling than those of armed struggle. It will face them shorn of its choicer mineral resources and must, therefore, increasingly rely on inferior grades or on foreign supplies."

# *U. S. Tax Refund And No Red Tape*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—It was just another two-page Treasury decision—T. D. 5325—inserting, striking and amending sections of the "Code of Federal Regulations." But to the complication-conscious gentry of the Internal Revenue Bureau, it was something of a milestone.

Because T. D. 5325, stripped of its verbiage, simply provided that income-tax payers entitled to refunds under the pay-as-you-go act may get them merely by making a check on their March 15 returns.

There will be no other forms to fill out, no claims to swear to, no red tape. If the bureau's auditors agree with the taxpayer's arithmetic, a check will be mailed, and that will be that.

The Jan. 12 decision, filed with the Federal Register, put in legal language the formal authorization for the little check-mark boxes that already were printed at the bottom of the new tax return forms.

They give the taxpayer the choice of asking a cash refund, if one is due him, or applying the overpayment to his estimated tax bill for 1944. Several million persons will be entitled to refunds because for many the withholding levy deducts more from their pay checks than they actually owe.

**Stage Coaches on Schedule**

Stage coaches began operating on regular schedule between Philadelphia and Boston in 1782.

# Labor Draft Seen Making Scant Gains

*Continued from Page 1*

that anything as far-reaching as a nation-wide draft of civilian manpower and womanpower must have public opinion strongly behind it was voiced by Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, co-sponsor of the bill under Senate Committee consideration, who declared:

**"A People's Bill"**

"This is a people's bill, or it is nothing at all. We'll not cram it down anybody's throat. It must represent the spontaneously patriotic desire of a great people to volunteer all they've got to see this war through to a victorious finish."

That labor, the segment of society which would be most sharply affected by a civilian mobilization, was not readily digesting the national service proposal was amply indicated by Messrs. Green and Murray in their session with President Roosevelt. They told the President that the great body of organized labor was unalterably opposed to a national service act, especially at this late date. They said that even the War Manpower Commission had indicated that the manpower situation was easing and the need for such legislation vanishing.

They said national unity would not be aided by arguments over national service legislation, and cited figures to support their contention that strikes had affected only a small segment of war industry. They recalled that Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and high officials in the War and Navy Departments had praised labor's general war production record.

President Roosevelt apparently sought to persuade Messrs. Murray and Green to accept the national service act as an integral part of the "win the war" five-point program broached in his message to Congress, the other four points of which including the proposals for higher taxes and renegotiation of contracts, are favored by labor.

**Labor Not United**

The fact that not the entire mass of labor is behind the presidents of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. was indicated when Joseph Curran, President of the National Marjtime Union and a Vice-President of the C. I. O., came out in favor of national service legislation, providing the other four "win-the-war" recommendations of the President were also followed. This was indication that the "left" wing of the C. I. O. may back the President.

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (C. I. O.) also informed the President they would indorse his "win-the-war" program.

Meanwhile, the Senate was ignoring the President's request for more drastic taxes as one of the four prerequisites for enactmen of a national service law by rushing passage of a tax bill which, according to Mr. Roosevelt, "does not begin to meet" the nation's fiscal and anti-inflation requirements.

Some Congressmen have not been slow to see a pronouncedly political interpretation of the President's request for a national civilian draft. Members who denounced the Chief Executive's message as a "fourth-term declaration" or as "politicaly clever" contended that the President by his proposals had bettered his re-election prospects at the expense of members of Congress.

**Political View**

They reasoned that he had contrived to make Congress responsible for nonenactment of national service legislation and thereby garnered to himself the applause of supporters of this legislation while escaping the wrath of its foes.

They apparently did not credit the possibility that the draft proposal might have been advanced in an honest attempt to combat the psychologcal "let down" brought on by the unwarranted feeling in many quarters that the war is nearly won, and to keep the war effort keyed to high tempo despite the production cutbacks and occasional factory closings, likely to produce labor unrest, which will occur in 1944.

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, predicted that national service legislation would stabilize labor in critical industries and provide a definite morale boost for troops overseas.

Meanwhile, Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Chief, will make a full-dress comment on national service in a speech at Louisville, Ky., tonight. While earlier opposed to a compulsory civilian draft, he has now accepted Mr. Roosevelt's views, it was learned today.

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# U. S. Court Restrains AP On Membership Bylaw

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—A special three-judge Federal Court today restrained the Associated Press perpetually from observing bylaws which permit members to consider the competitive effect of an application for membership, but declared that the news-gathering co-operative might restrict admission on other grounds.

The judgment reduced to a formal order the Court's opinion of last Oct. 6 in the Government's civil antitrust suit filed Aug. 28, 1942.

Either side now has 60 days in which to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States and meantime the judgment is stayed.

In declaring illegal bylaws under which AP members may take into consideration "the effect of admission upon the ability of (an) applicant to compete with members" in the same territory and field (morning, evening or unday), the court stipulated:

**New Rules Allowed**

the adoption by the Associated

"Nothing herein shall prevent Press or new or amended bylaws which will restrict admission, provided that members in the same city and in the same 'field' . . . as an applicant publishing a newspaper in the United States of America or its territories, shall not have power to impose, or dispense with, any conditions upon his admission and that the bylaws shall affirmatively declare that the effect of admission upon the ability of such applicant to compete with members in the same city and 'field' shall not be taken into consideration in passing upon his application."

This provision respecting adoption of new or amended bylaws was a counter-proposal submitted by the AP and opposed by Government attorneys after the Court directed each side to draft a form of judgment in conformity with its opinion. The wording of this section was almost identical with the court's opinion, but AP counsel said this and other counter-proposals did not mean that the AP afreed with the opinion or that the proposals represented the position AP might take on an appeal.

**Illegal Points Named**

The judgment also declared that unless the bylaws regarding admission are amended, the following are illegal:

1. Bylaws under which the A. P. withholds its news report from newspapers owned by persons other than A. P. members.

2. Bylaws which restrict A. P. members and their employees from furnishing local news of spontaneous origin gathered by them to persons other than the A. P. and its members.

3. The exclusive provisions of the news agreement between the Associated Press and the Canadian Press.

The A. P. was given permission to seek modification or termination of these three provisions upon furnishing proof that it had amended the bylaws concerning admission. Operation of the judgment with respect to these three restraints was stayed for 120 days. If either side appeals, the entire judgment will be stayed pending such appeal.

The Court dismissed the Government's complaint challenging as illegal the A. P.'s acquisition of Wide World Photos, Inc., from the New York Times.

The order was signed by Circuit Judges Learned Hand, Augustus N. Hand, and Thomas W. Swan.

## Noyes Disappointed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Frank B. Noyes, Honorary President of the Associated Press, President of the Washington Star, and for 50 years a director, commented today as follows on the Federal Court judgment in the Government's antitrust action against the Associated Press:

"Speaking for myself alone, I may say that this decision comes to me as a bitter disappointment. . . .

"I take it for granted that the decision will be appealed."


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# The Home Forum



## True Nourishment

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

In the fourth chapter of the Gospel of John it is recorded that on one occasion after a day's journey, when the disciples of Christ Jesus urged their Master to eat, he replied, "I have meat to eat that ye know not of" (John 4:32). Obviously the Saviour did not mean that he had reserves of food unknown to his disciples. His answer referred to spiritual substance hidden to material sense. He was lifting the thought of his disciples from the level of material food to the altitude of true substance which is spiritual. Christ Jesus is the Way-shower; that is, he points the way wherein all men may follow and find fulfillment of hope, health, and harmony.

In the year 1866, Mary Baker Eddy made her epochal discovery of Christian Science, through which she was enabled to help humanity free itself from self-imposed servitude, and find its liberation in a spiritual understanding of God and His Christ. Her principal work, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," presents the complete statement of this Science. In it she writes (p. 388), "Admit the common hypothesis that food is the nutriment of life, and there follows the necessity for another admission in the opposite direction,—that food has power to destroy Life, God, through a deficiency or an excess, a quality or a quantity." And she says further, on the same page, "The fact is, food does not affect the absolute Life of man, and this becomes self-evident, when we learn that God is our Life."

* * *

The definition of God found on page 465 of Science and Health is as follows: "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." The record of creation found in the first chapter of the Bible states that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good" (Genesis 1:31). It can be readily perceived that since God is Spirit and God is good, His creation must be spiritual and good.

God could not create, nor cause to be created, a single element inimical to the welfare of His children. In His infinite goodness, He could not possibly be the origin of aught that would be injurious to His creation, the universe, including individual spiritual man. Hence, whatever would appear to be hostile to human well-being, must be the mistaken and unreal concept of the carnal or mortal mind. Man, the child of God, is bountifully cared for by the divine Father-Mother God. This spiritual provision, scientifically understood, can be demonstrated in human experience.

Mrs. Eddy writes of substance (*ibid.*, p. 468), "Substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay." And she says further, in the same paragraph: "Spirit, the synonym of Mind, Soul, or God, is the only real substance. The spiritual universe, including individual man, is a compound idea, reflecting the divine substance of Spirit." Thus we see that man is maintained and sustained by the imperishable "substance of Spirit."

Fear and ignorance are largely responsible for subservience to material beliefs about food, advanced by popular opinions of the day. The dire penalties threatened by mortal law for disregard of dietary dictums are too often viewed with fear and credulity. But the health of man depends on God, not diet. This does not mean that one is justified in neglecting the nourishment needful to human existence. On this point Mrs. Eddy counsels (Science and Health, p. 254): "To stop eating, drinking, or being clothed materially before the spiritual facts of existence are gained step by step, is not legitimate. When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path."

* * *

How these leadings of Truth work out in their practical application to human needs may be illustrated by the experience of a man whose strength and vitality had become sadly depleted. Matter-methods for relief proved of no avail. As a last resort, he turned to Christian Science. He began to read Science and Health, and soon learned that God was his Life, and that he actually manifested and was sustained by spiritual energies inherent in the divine Mind. He discovered that he was able to eat whatever he liked, without ill effects. He ceased to bow down to material theories about food, and gained a spiritually scientific sense of the Scriptural truth that "man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live" (Deuteronomy 8:3). It was not very long before his appearance became healthy and normal. He never again feared or favored food. He had found the Christ-way of healing in Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

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A German Town: *Drawn by Jörg Breu*

Jörg Breu (1475 or 6—1537) was a German artist, a painter, and a designer of woodcuts and stained glass. He lived in Augsburg. This little drawing, executed in pen and ink, has been attributed to him on the basis of similarities with others of his drawings. The townscape was probably a preliminary sketch for a painting. The area on the right is believed to have been added by another artist, who set out to complete the sketch. The general manner is held to be comparable with the master, Burgkmair, who was the most influential of artists in Augsburg during this period. Burgkmair was devoted to the "decorative aspect of the Venetian Renaissance, with its pomp and circumstance."

The profusion of towers and spires makes an eventful skyline for this medieval town. While it was solidly constructed with protective walls, it soared upwards with exaltation and urgency. The turrets emerged from the firm foundations like well-rooted plants putting forth tendrils toward the sun.

## Ballet of Butterflies

"Often I think of you and your ballet of butterflies," writes the French poet. On a gray winter afternoon, with the mercury at zero, it is not unpleasant to remember the butterflies. The poet had been picking blackberries near my studio in the Monadnock woods, halfway between lunch and dinner, when I went out to take a walk. A rabbit jumped up among the goldenrod and through the fence of my little yard; a garter snake in the footpath slithered out of sight. The poet turned to pass the time of day, while the butterflies rushed between us and began their dance. I had come to expect it every day, that sudden assembling, from some invisible anteroom of insect theater, of dozens of tiny performers with nothing to do on a summer day but float through mid-air, live petals that matched the afternoon sun and the tips of dandelions.

* * *

There is nothing more deliciously bewildering than a ring of pale yellow butterflies encircling you as you go, advancing and retreating, rising a little, falling a little, curtseying, pirouetting, fluttering in a chain. The thought of those giddy wisps of yellow leads me also to Pompeii, for the most vivid impression in my memory of that relic of ancient splendor is of a pair of wings of periwinkle blue, quivering against the massive and motionless stone.

The sky, on that day in September, was a blazing sapphire, burning through the cotton panels of the black umbrella I had hired from the man who sold saucers of solidified lava at the gate. No longer could I see the pink and white oleanders on the hillside. My guide had pointed to Sorrento, murmured something about "the last song of Caruso," and excused himself while he left me to direct another traveler to the "staying stones."

* * *

Two ladies, portly and solemn, with substantial hats, rode past me in sedan chairs. A lizard slid into a crevice, out of sight. No sign of life remained then, before my eyes, in all that silent, stony street, for eighteen centuries deserted by human tenants, save the butterfly coolly fluttering, fresh as a chicory flower; now against a fluted column, now on the weathered stone.

Dim grow the ruined palaces, the porticos, the temples, the streets of the bakers and the vintners; hazy now are the outlines of Vesuvius, the orchard terraces, industrial Naples with its workshops for coral, gloves and spaghetti. The road to Herculaneum dwindles to nothing. But that flashing morsel of periwinkle blue is as bright today in the memory as last summer's ballet of yellow butterflies.

Pearl Strachan

## Music Will Speak to Everyone

Music is a universal language—it speaks to everyone—is the birthright of all of us. Formerly music was chiefly confined to privileged classes in cultural centers, but today, through radio and records, music has come directly into our homes no matter how far we may live from cultural centers. This is as it should be, because music speaks to every man, woman, and child—high or low, rich or poor, happy or despairing—who is sensitive to its deep and powerful message.

Music is Poetry—expressed through tone instead of words. If we listen to poems in French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish—and if we do not know those languages—we may not understand the meaning of the poems. But if we listen to French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish music, the music will have meaning because music is a universal language. In this sense music is pure poetry—understandable by everyone.

This is only one side of the greatness of music. Not only is it universal as a language, but it is universal in its expression. It may be a children's song, a soldiers' march, a country dance, a simple folk melody—or it may be the highest and greatest in art music—its range of expression is without limit. . . .

There are many kinds of musicians, and each, if he is a good artist of his kind, has his place in the service of music. Some intellectual musicians regard the rhapsodical, emotional musician as an untrustworthy artist on a lower level. Some musicians who rely on instinct and inspiration in their music regard the intellectual musician as cold and uninspired. The ideal is to combine each one of these qualities, because music needs *all* our faculties to reach its fullest expression and its most complete understanding.

A musician must be a poet, and a poet a musician. As poetry floats upward into the essence of beauty it becomes music—as in Shakespeare—Shelley—Li-Po. All the different branches of art receive their inspiration from the same root. What is that root? I believe it is a passionately strong feeling for the *poetry* of life—for the beautiful, the mysterious, the romantic, the ecstatic—the loveliness of nature, the lovability of people, everything that excites us, everything that starts our imagination working, laughing, gaiety, "pretending" in the way that children do, strength, heroism, love, tenderness, . . .

Artists express themselves through many media—the painter through color—the sculptor through wood and stone—the architect through various materials and the functional designing of space—the dancer through motion—the artists of drama through speech, motion, light, color, and many other elements—the poet through words—the musician through tone—but perhaps the greatest art is the art of loving, and the poetry that reaches its most universal expression is the poetry that surrounds us all the time.—From "Music for All of Us," by Leopold Stokowski. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

## Wahre Ernährung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

Im 4. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Johannes lesen wir, daß Christus Jesus einmal nach einer Tagesreise, als ihn die Jünger zum Essen drängten, erwiderte: „Ich habe eine Speise zu essen, von der ihr nicht wisset" (Joh. 4, 32). Offenbar meinte der Erlöser nicht, daß er Nahrungsmittelvorräte hatte, von denen die Jünger nichts wußten. Seine Antwort bezog sich auf geistige Substanz, die dem materiellen Sinn verborgen ist. Er hob das Denken seiner Jünger von der Ebene materieller Speise zu jener erhabeneren Höhe wahrer Substanz empor, die geistig ist. Christus Jesus ist der Wegweiser, d. h. er weist den Weg, auf dem ihm alle Menschen nachfolgen und die Erfüllung der Hoffnung, Gesundheit und Harmonie finden können.

Im Jahre 1866 machte Mary Baker Eddy ihre epochemachende Entdeckung der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Durch diese konnte sie der Menschheit sich aus selbstauferlegter Knechtschaft befreien und ihre Befreiung im geistigen Verständnis Gottes und Seines Christus finden helfen. Ihr Hauptwerk „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" bietet die volle und allein vollständige Darlegung dieser Wissenschaft. In diesem Buche schreibt sie (S. 388): „Gib die allgemeine Annahme zu, daß Speise die Nahrung des Lebens ausmache, und ein anderes Zugeständnis nach der entgegengesetzten Richtung hin folgt notwendigerweise daraus, nämlich daß Speise die Macht habe, das Leben, Gott, durch Mangel oder Übermaß, durch Qualität oder Quantität zu zerstören". Und weiter unten auf derselben Seite schreibt sie: „Es ist Tatsache, daß Speise das absolute Leben des Menschen nicht beeinflußt, und dies wird augenfällig, wenn wir einsehen, daß Gott unser Leben ist".

* * *

Die Definition von Gott auf Seite 465 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit lautet: „Gott ist unkörperliches, göttliches, allerhabenes, unendliches Gemüt, Geist, Seele, Prinzip, Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe". Die Schöpfungsgeschichte im ersten Kapitel der Bibel erklärt: „Und Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte; und siehe da, es war sehr gut" (1. Mose 1, 31). Da Gott das Gemüt ist, und da Er gut ist, ist leicht zu verstehen, daß Seine Schöpfung geistig und gut sein muß.

Gott konnte nicht das geringste dem Wohl Seiner Kinder Schädliche schaffen oder veranlassen, daß es geschaffen wurde. Er in Seiner unendlichen Güte kann unmöglich der Ursprung von etwas sein, was Seiner Schöpfung, dem Weltall einschließlich des individuellen geistigen Menschen, schädlich sein würde. Was also dem menschlichen Wohlergehen feindlich zu sein scheint, kann nichts anderes sein als die falsche und unwirkliche Vorstellung des fleischlichen oder sterblichen Gemüts. Für den Menschen, das Kind Gottes, ist von dem göttlichen Vater-Mutter Gott reichlich gesorgt. Diese geistige Versorgung, wissenschaftlich verstanden, kann in der menschlichen Erfahrung bewiesen werden.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt von Substanz im Lehrbuch (S. 468): „Substanz ist das, was ewig und der Disharmonie und des Verfalls unfähig ist"; und weiter unten in demselben Abschnitt: „Geist, das Synonym für Gemüt, Seele oder Gott, ist die einzige wirkliche Substanz. Das geistige Universum einschließlich des individuellen Menschen ist eine zusammengesetzte Idee, die göttliche Substanz des Geistes widerspiegelnd". So sehen wir, daß der Mensch durch die unvergängliche „Substanz des Geistes" erhalten und gestützt wird.

Furcht und Unwissenheit sind hauptsächlich die Ursache der Unterwürfigkeit unter materielle Annahmen über Nahrung, die von den heutigen allgemeinen Ansichten geltend gemacht werden. Die vom sterblichen Gesetz für Mißachtung der Ernährungsvorschriften angedrohten harten Strafen werden allzuoft mit Furcht und Leichtgläubigkeit betrachtet. Aber die Gesundheit des Menschen hängt von Gott, nicht von der Ernährungsweise ab. Dies bedeutet nicht, daß man die für das menschliche Dasein nötige Ernährung vernachlässigen darf. Betreffs dieses Punktes gibt Mrs. Eddy den Rat (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 254): „Es ist nicht gesetzmäßig, mit Essen und Trinken oder materieller Bekleidung aufzuhören, ehe die geistigen Tatsachen des Daseins Schritt für Schritt gewonnen sind. Wenn wir geduldig auf Gott harren und die Wahrheit rechtschaffen suchen, lenkt Er unsern Pfad".

* * *

Wie sich diese Führungen der Wahrheit in ihrer praktischen Anwendung auf das menschliche Bedürfnis auswirken, sei durch die Erfahrung eines Mannes veranschaulicht, dessen Stärke und Lebenskraft sehr erschöpft waren. Materielle Linderungsmethoden erwiesen sich als nutzlos. Als letzte Zuflucht wandte er sich an die Christliche Wissenschaft. Er las Wissenschaft und Gesundheit und sah bald, daß Gott sein Leben war, und daß er tatsächlich dem göttlichen Gemüt innewohnende geistige Tatkraft bekundete und von ihr gestützt wurde. Er entdeckte, daß er ohne schlimme Folgen essen konnte, was er gern aß. Er hörte auf, sich nach materiellen Ernährungstheorien zu richten, und gewann einen geistig wissenschaftlichen Sinn der biblischen Wahrheit, daß „der Mensch nicht vom Brot allein lebt, sondern von allem, was aus dem Mund des Herrn geht" (5. Mose 8, 3). Sehr bald sah er gesund und normal aus. Nie mehr fürchtete oder bevorzugte er Speisen. Er hatte den Christusweg des Heilens in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gefunden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

## *Ravel: Sonatine*

So fall icicles with cool brittle notes,
with tinkling chime of fragile glass,
as glass wind-bells would faintly chime
in cool wind through forgotten portico.

Thus fall the clear and delicate piano chords
as would designs of slender ice-break form
on stone,
as beautifully brief, as casually beautiful,
as shattered icicles in clear winter sun.

Frederick Ebright

## The French Take Over in Düsseldorf

When I awoke the sun was shining through my windows as usual. I heard the sound of drums in the street, and when I entered our sitting room and said good morning to my father, who was in his white dressing-gown, I heard that the nimble hairdresser, whilst doing his hair, had told him to a hair every particular of the coronation of Archduke Joachim which was to take place that day in the town-hall; . . . Meanwhile I heard the beating drums in the street. I went to the front door and saw the French entering the town,—this nation rejoicing in glory, marching through the world to the sound of the tabor and the lute, the serio-comic faces of the grenadiers, the bear-skin caps, the tri-colored cockades, the glittering bayonets, the merry knights full of "point d'honneur" and the great powerful drum-major dressed in silver lace, who could throw his gold-knobbed stick up to the first story of the house, and his eyes as high as the second story, where pretty girls were sitting at the windows. I was glad at the thought of having soldiers quartered upon us—much more so than my mother—and I rushed to the market place. There all was changed; the world looked as if freshly painted; a new coat of arms hung over the town-hall, the iron balcony was covered with embroidered velvet, French grenadiers were on guard, the old town-councillors had put on fresh faces as well as their Sunday suits, and looked at each other as though they were Frenchmen and said "bon jour." Ladies peered out of all the windows, inquisitive townsmen and gay soldiers filled the square, and I with other boys climbed up on to the great archducal horse, and looked at the motley crowd assembled in the market place beneath us. . . .

Long-limbed Kunz told us we might have a holiday as it was coronation-day. We had a long time to wait for the ceremony to begin. At last the balcony of the town-hall filled with gay gentlemen, flags and trumpets, and the mayor of the town in his famous red coat made a long speech which seemed to get drawn out like India-rubber or like a knitted night-cap which has had a stone thrown into it—only not the philosopher's stone. I could plainly hear many parts of the speech, as for instance, that we were to be made happy,—and at the end of his speech the trumpets were blown, the flags waved, the drums beaten, and there were cries of "Vivat"; and whilst I joined in myself, I held on to the old Archduke. This was quite necessary, for I had become perfectly giddy, and I thought the people were standing on their heads, because the world had turned around; the head of the Archduke with its long wig nodded and whispered: "Hold on to me"—and it was not until I heard the sound of cannons from the ramparts that I gave in and slowly descended from the archducal horse.—Heinrich Heine, in his Memoirs. (1799-1856.)

## At Our Winter School

The winter school was very different from the summer one. There were two or three rows of big boys and girls in the back seats. They were somewhat "out of hand," and hard to manage, and there were frequently scenes of disorder. The teacher in the winter was usually a man, as muscle was considered to be almost as important as brains. . . .

His successor was a smaller man, who might easily have been "carried out," so far as weight and muscle were concerned, but it was very evident from the first day that he was in complete command of the situation. . . . We all very soon adored him, and under his guidance we began to take on new intellectual and moral stature. It was the same group of boys and girls. Their names had not changed nor their pedigrees altered, but they had felt the spirit of a man, and unconsciously they had come under discipline and could be led whithersoever this teacher wished to lead them. I made progress by leaps and bounds that year. I learned how to read intelligently and interpretatively. I began to "declaim pieces" before the school. I woke up to the thrill of conquering problems in arithmetic. And I travelled around the earth in the geography class, though we had neither maps nor a globe.

The best thing I learned then was the value of discipline, and the ease of securing obedience by one who possesses character and the rare quality of leadership. . . .

I have been telling here the story of my stage of education in my local community. Clever writers and high-brow educators have made fun of the rural school and the old red school-house. I am an advocate on the other side. I owe an enormous debt to my local community school. It did not correct my local pronunciation of common words like "road," "boat" and "coat." It did not eliminate my redundant *r* on words like area (pronounced "arear"). My speech for a long time "bewrayed" me. The local school did not, as it should have done, teach me to know the wild flowers and the birds in my native habitat. But it gave me an undying passion for knowledge, for truth. It trained my mind in the exactness, the "must be so," of mathematics. My foundations were well laid. I had learned to love poetry and fine prose, and I had learned how to read expressively and to speak before an audience. I had come under the significance of discipline, and I knew by instantaneous insight the quality of character in a teacher and also in a boy or girl with whom I worked or played. I was ready for the next advance, and my community had done that for me.—From "A Small-Town Boy," by Rufus M. Jones. (New York: Macmillan.)

## *New England Sketch*

This is New England winter, whether the cold
Snaps at your heels, or whether you slide down hill:
Packed-solid whiteness crunching under your boots,
Nipped finger-tips that burn against the chill.

This is New England: long violet shadows on
The snow at dusk, after the dazzling glare
That made you shut your eyes, only to find
Bright points of light swam in the darkness there.

This is New England: cold and bleak and barren
Except for pines upon untrodden snow,
Standing beneath a stolen sky of April's,
Bluer than that in the brilliant noonday glow.

This is New England on a winter's day:
A cloud tipped off with gold about the edges,
Bare branches sketched against a fiery sun
That makes a pattern of sky-scraping hedges.

Alma Roberts Giordan

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and available under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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# Roosevelt Sends Third Wartime Budget Message to U. S. Congress

## New Program Also Includes Postwar Era

**President asks increase in social-security levy as well as retention of renegotiation clause.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Important portions of the text of President Roosevelt's message transmitting the budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1 follows.

To the Congress of the United States:

. . . The budget for the fiscal year 1945 anticipates a total of Federal expenditures (in general and special accounts and net outlays of Government corporations, excluding debt retirement) of $100,000,000,000—slightly more than the revised estimates for the fiscal year now under way.

In substantial measure these expenditures will be made under appropriations already enacted. I am transmitting herewith specific recommendations for appropriations of $17,000,000,000, of which $7,000,000,000, are for war purposes. For most of the war appropriations I shall submit detailed recommendations in the spring. I estimate that these recommendations will amount to $53,000,000,000. The estimated total of $70,000,000,000 of appropriations in the general and special accounts for the fiscal year 1945 compares with a total of $100,000,000,000 of actual appropriations for the fiscal year 1944. . . .

### Production Superiority

. . . We have attained superiority in war production. Production alone, however, does not assure victory. . . .

With pride in the over-all achievements of American management and labor, I can say that we are now well equipped. . . .

The size and composition of our war expenditures reflect these various phases of the preparedness and war program, as the following table indicates:

**War Expenditures Including Net Outlays of Government Corporations**

Estimated P. C. of Total

| Period | Average Annual Rate (in billions) | Munitions Including ships | Pay, Subsistence—A | War Construction |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preparedness: | | | | |
| July, 1940-Nov., 1941 | 19.8 | 50 | 30 | 20 |
| Defensive War: | | | | |
| Dec., 1941-Oct., 1942 | 45.7 | 56 | 22 | 22 |
| Aggressive Deployment: | | | | |
| Nov. 1942-Dec., 1943 | 83.5 | 59 | 28 | 13 |
| Offensive War: | | | | |
| Jan., '44-June, '44-B | 97.0 | 64 | 30 | 6 |
| July, 1944-June, 1945 (fiscal year, 1943) | 90.0 | 63 | 33 | 4 |

A—Including also agricultural lend-lease and other civilian war activities.
B—On basis of 92 billion dollars for fiscal year 1944.

. . . The total 22-billion-dollar public and private expansion of industrial plant and equipment should suffice by and large for the foreseeable needs of the far-flung battle fronts, and in addition provide capacity for unexpected contingencies. Expenditures for pay and subsistence of the armed forces are still increasing because of the continuing growth of our military forces and increased allowances to the wives, children, and other dependents of our fighting men. Expenditures for subsistence and other purposes would have to be higher were it not for the fact that our field forces stationed abroad are receiving considerable supplies and services from our Allies under reciprocal Lend-Lease arrangements.

### Estimates Difficult

At the present time it is extremely difficult to estimate necessary expenditures for munitions. . . . We have excess supplies in some types of munitions, deficiencies in others. Whether at any time we have an excess or a deficiency depends on rapidly changing strategic conditions. . . .

In most cases in which the contracts have been canceled, the same contractor has received other more urgent orders. . . . We shall release for civilian production any facilities, manpower, or raw material that are no longer needed for war production, but only when we are sure that by doing so we will not impair the war effort. . . .

As we close in on the enemy we are confronted with the necessity of initiating the restoration of civilian life and productivity in the liberated areas. . . .

In liberated areas relief must, of necessity, be a military problem at the outset. This job will be turned over to civilian administration as soon as feasible. For this reason the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration recently has been created. . . .

Summary of war program—estimates of expenditures and appropriations:

It is now expected that war expenditures [including net outlays of Government corporations for war activities] for the current fiscal year will amount to 92 billion dollars, 8 billion dollars below the estimate submitted in my budget message of a year ago. . . .

### $90 Billion Estimate

For the fiscal year 1945—the year ending 18 months hence—war expenditures are estimated at 90 billion dollars. I emphasize, however, that this estimate is tentative.

The total war program as measured by appropriations, contract authorizations, and Government corporation commitments from June, 1940, through December, 1943, totals 344 billion dollars. Of this amount, 264 billion dollars have been obligated already, and it is estimated that 307 billion dollars will have been obligated by the end of the current fiscal year. Unobligated balances total 80 billion dollars now and will be reduced to about 38 billion dollars by June 30, 1944, assuming that additional supplemental appropriations of 1.5 billion dollars will be provided before the end of the current fiscal year.

Through December, 1943, we have spent 153 billion dollars for war and it is estimated that 202 billion dollars will have been spent by the end of the current fiscal year, leaving 105 billion dollars in outstanding obligations to be liquidated in later fiscal years. . . .

Detailed recommendations for most of the war appropriations will be made in the spring, as last year. The tentative estimate for the fiscal year 1945 is 60 billion dollars of new war appropriations and 10 billion dollars of new contract authorizations. I also intend to recommend that an estimated 38 billion dollars of unobligated appropriations be reappropriated for the coming fiscal year. The new appropriations include 18 billion dollars to liquidate prior contract authorizations. The additions to the war program, therefore, will amount to 42 billion dollars new appropriations [excluding appropriations for the liquidation of prior contract authorizations], 10 billion dollars new contract authorizations, and 1.5 billion dollars estimated supplementals for this year. These additions will bring the total war program to 397 billion dollars for the fiscal year 1945.

Enactment of these requests will permit the Government to incur new obligations totaling 90 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1945. This, together with the unliquidated obligations on June 30, 1944, would permit the expenditure of 195 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1945 and subsequent years, when appropriations have been made to liquidate contract authorizations. . . . Assuming that it will be necessary to obligate all appropriations and contract authorizations, we shall finish the fiscal year 1945 with about 105 billion dollars of unliquidated obligations—the same amount as the unliquidated obligations existing at the beginning of the fiscal year. . . .

### Contracts Terminated

. . . While we are still expanding war production, we have already terminated more than 12 billion dollars of war contracts. . . .

The problems of adjustment cover a wide range—contract termination, reconversion of war plant, disposal of Government-owned property, shifting of men to peacetime employment, and many others. . . . Our objective must be a permanently high level of national income and a correspondingly high standard of living. . . .

Our war program has required the expenditures of approximately $15,000,000,000 by the Government for new industrial plant and equipment and over $13,000,000,000 for nonindustrial construction and land. In addition, the Government owns scores of billions of dollars of raw materials, merchant ships, aircraft, munitions, and a wide variety of other commodities. . . .

It is . . . imperative to develop a unified program to deal with the interrelated problems of contract termination, surplus property disposal, and industrial reconversion. To facilitate the development of co-ordinated policies pertaining to these fields, a war and postwar adjustment unit has been established in the Office of War Mobilization. A Joint Contract Termination Board, including representatives of the several contracting agencies, has also been established in that office to develop recommendations for a unified program relating to the settlement of terminated war contracts. . . .

The disposition of war surpluses should be closely co-ordinated with the permanent management of Government property. To provide a foundation for such co-ordination, I hope that machinery for the permanent management of Government property can be established in the very near future.

. . . Since Jan. 1, 1942, we have discharged a million men and women from active military duty because of age, physical and mental disabilities, and other reasons.

Both servicemen and war workers will need active help in finding their way back into gainful and productive peacetime employment. . . .

Our reconversion policy should have as a major aim the stimulation of private investment and employment. There will, however, be an urgent need for certain public works in the postwar period. . . .

Last July I recommended to the Congress a minimum program to assist service men and service women in meeting some of the problems they will face when discharged. . . . I am confident that the Congress will take early action. . . .

### Social Security Plan

The permanent program of Social Security initially adopted in 1935 provides a framework within which many of the problems of demobilization can be met. . . .

I . . . recommend the adoption of a program of federal unemployment allowances for members of the armed forces. Furthermore, I suggest Congress consider the establishment of unemployment insurance for maritime employees and a temporary system of unemployment allowances for those in federal service who, because of their wartime employment, have been unable to build up rights under the existing system.

In the international field, as in the domestic field, there is no sharp distinction between war and postwar policies. For example, the program under Lend-Lease and reciprocal Lend-Lease arrangements is designed to facilitate the effective prosecution of the war and at the same time to help lay the foundation for postwar settlement and international prosperity.

We are now engaged in discussion with other members of the United Nations to work out plans to expedite the international flow of capital into worthwhile long-term investments, to remove obstacles to international trade, and to stabilize currencies. The United Nations are working toward a permanent international organization for food and agriculture. We are also considering co-operative arrangements to facilitate maritime and air transportation. . . .

Farm output in 1943 has been the largest in our nation's history. This bountiful production has enabled us to maintain the best-fed army in the world, to send much-needed food of our Allies, and to eat better ourselves than civilians in any other country. Although some of us at home did not have all the particular foods we wanted, more of us were nutritionally well fed than ever before. . . .

### Critical Food Year

The year 1944 will be more critical on the food front in view of increasing food requirements for our armed forces, our Allies, and the starving populations in territories formerly occupied by the enemy. To meet these needs, farm production must be larger than in 1943. . . .

Much of the Government's assistance to agriculture in the past 10 years has been intended to reestablish farmers' purchasing power. This has been achieved—and more. Farm prices in 1943 were 115 per cent of parity, and farm income in 1943 is estimated at 150 per cent of parity. On the price side, the problem of the Government is no longer to increase farm prices generally, but rather to adjust relationships among prices of the various farm products in harmony with relative production needs. . . .

The carrying out of . . . support prices . . . will depend upon congressional action on the Commodity Credit Corporation bill. The schedule of support prices must be implemented by appropriate measures such as loans, purchase and sale programs, ceilings, and related production aids.

A stable farm price level is basic if we are to prevent inflation. I have often declared my belief that the judicious use of subsidies is necessary if consumer prices are to be kept from rising. . . . The cost-of-living index was 124.1 in November, 1943—the same as in April.

In order that the Federal Government may fulfill its responsibility in the 1944 farm and food program, I am recommending appropriations of 659 million dollars for the Department of Agriculture including the War Food Administration. This is approximately 314 million dollars less than the current appropriations for these agencies. The recommendation includes provision for conservation and use of agricultural land resources, the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Security Administration, the exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, the administration of the sugar act, and research and other long-established functions of the Department of Agriculture. . . .

The estimates of Federal expenditures are intimately related to the stabilization program. If we permit general increases in wages in the war industries, in farm prices, or in profits on war contracts, Federal expenditures will increase correspondingly. . . .

### High Levels Reached

Wages, farm prices and profits have reached levels which should be exceeded only in rare cases of special war requirements and not by attempts of pressure groups to promote their special interest. . . .

. . . Another group of expenditures is emerging as a result of the present war. Already large, this aftermath-of-war category will become a dominant factor in future budgets. For the fiscal year 1945 it includes, for example, about three fourths of the interest on the public debt; more than half of the expenditures for insurance, pensions, and other benefits for veterans; and a large amount for refunds of war taxes. Expenditures for contract termination, now included in war procurement, also belong to this group. . . .

For all purposes other than direct war activities, I am recommending appropriations, in general and special accounts, of 10,115 million dollars, including 3,750 million dollars for interest on the public debt and 590 million dollars for statutory debt retirement under permanent appropriation. The total of 5,775 million dollars for other purposes is an increase of 1,321 million dollars over the amount enacted by the Congress for the current fiscal year including anticipated supplemental appropriations. This increase, like the expenditure estimates, reflects primarily the large volume of veterans' benefits and tax refunds occasioned by the present war, and if these items are excluded there is a decrease of 434 million dollars. . . .

### Personnel Cut

Factors contributing to savings in Government use of manpower have been the legislation authorizing overtime work and pay, suggestions made by congressional committees, general manpower controls, curtailment and consolidation of activities, and the unremitting efforts of the Civil Service Commission and the heads of operating agencies to use personnel more effectively. . . .

One result of all these efforts has been a material reduction in Government personnel. The latest reported total of paid civilian employees of the executive branch in continental United States was 2,798,000 in October, 1943; there were 154,500 additional in Alaska, the Panama Canal Zone, and overseas. Nearly three fourths were in the War and Navy Departments and other war agencies. The total number employed in the continental United States in October was 205,000 below the peak of June, 1943. The bulk of the reduction was in the war agencies; they reduced personnel by 167,000 from June to October, while the so-called nonwar agencies reduced personnel by 38,000. The earlier rise was in the war agencies. Other agencies as a group have been reducing personnel steadily for 18 months or more, although during all that time they have been devoting more and more of their efforts directly to war activities.

### Postal Service

There has been, during the past year, too much unfounded disparagement of Government employment. No one can estimate what this has cost in impaired morale, employee turnover, recruitment difficulties, and retardation of essential war work. Thousands of Americans entered the Government service or have remained in it with single-hearted determination to contribute to victory. Yet Government employees frequently have had to bear an unjustified stigma, somehow associated with the mistaken assumption that nearly all of them occupy armchair jobs. . . .

Among the so-called nonwar agencies, the Postal Service alone accounts for more than two fifths of all the personnel. These facts are too frequently disregarded by critics who fail to look behind personnel statistics to the work the employees do.

Net receipts under present legislation are estimated at a little more than 41 billion dollars for the current fiscal years and at somewhat less than 41 billion dollars for the fiscal year 1945. Receipts in these years will be about 19 billion dollars above those of the fiscal year 1943. This rise reflects increased tax rates in the Revenue Act of 1942, the current Tax Payment Act of 1943, and the higher level of incomes and profits. Net receipts from all sources in the fiscal year, 1945, are expected to be somewhat lower than in the current fiscal year, despite the fact that some items, notably corporation taxes, will increase further. Substantial collections in the present fiscal year, mainly in connection with transition to a current basis for individual income taxes, will not recur in 1945 and later years. Estimates of receipts in this budget are subject to modification if the pending revenue bill is enacted.

Total expenditures for the fiscal year 1945 are estimated to exceed net receipts by 59 billion dollars. Without further legislation the deficit will amount to 59 per cent of total expenditures, approximately the same as the comparable ratio for the current fiscal year.

**Summary of Federal Finances Excluding Debt Retirement and Trust Funds**

(In millions)

| Classification | 1945 Estimated | 1944 Estimated | 1943 Actual | 1942 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total expenditures | $80,769 | $80,276 | $79,679 | $34,211 |
| Total receipts | 43,435 | 42,978 | 23,385 | 13,868 |
| Deduct net Appropriations for Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund | 2,656 | 1,382 | 1,103 | 889 |
| Net receipts | 40,789 | 41,186 | 22,282 | 12,799 |
| Excess of expenditures over receipts | 39,980 | 39,090 | 57,397 | 21,413 |

In view of these prospective deficits, I recommend the earliest possible enactment of additional fiscal legislation. . . .

In my budget message last year I recommended legislation to collect 16 billion dollars in additional taxes, savings, or both. I also pointed out the importance of simplifying taxation and of putting taxes, as far as feasible, on a pay-as-you-go basis. . . .

Provision for collection of individual income taxes on a pay-as-you-go basis was made in 1943 by the passage of the current Tax Payment Act.

In October, 1943, the Administration's revenue program was presented calling for additional wartime taxes in the amount of 10.5 billion dollars. Those recommendations are still under consideration by the Congress, and I wish at this time to stress the need for additional wartime taxes in at least the amount requested in October. . . .

The time to impose high taxes is now when incomes are high and goods are scarce. In this situation, if we do not now pay in taxes all that we can, we shall be treating unfairly those who must face the accumulated bill after the war. Individual incomes will be approximately 40 per cent higher in the calendar year 1944 than in 1941, after payment of all taxes, Federal, state, and local. Corporate profits after taxes are running at an all-time high. . . .

### Contract Renegotiation

The American people are united in their resolution to prevent war profiteering. Taxation alone is not enough. One of the most constructive attempts ever made to reduce profiteering at the expense of the Government in wartime was the Renegotiation Law, enacted by the Congress in April, 1942. That statute gives to the major procurement agencies the right and charges them with the duty to reexamine their war contracts and subcontracts and to recover excessive amounts paid under them, as well as to reduce inordinately high prices being charged for goods still to be delivered. . . .

The cost of our procurement program has already been reduced by over $5,000,000,000 by contractors' agreements to refund money already paid them by the Government for war material and by price reductions granted the Government on goods still to be delivered. A considerable part of this amount would have escaped even wartime taxes. . . .

Of late I have been disturbed by proposals, apparently being seriously considered in the Congress, which will, if adopted, greatly restrict the operation of the statute if not destroy its effectiveness. . . .

Wartime spending leaves its legacy of postwar debt. By June 30, 1944, the public debt is expected to reach $198,000,000,000, and a year later, $258,-000,000,000 . . .

Average interest rates payable on the public debt now are less than 2 per cent. Interest received from all new issues is fully taxable. As a result, the net cost per dollar borrowed since Pearl Harbor has been about a third the cost of borrowing in the First World War.

A debt of $258,000,000,000 will require gross interest payments of $5,000,000,000 annually at the present average rate. With a national income of $125,000,000,000 or more, these payments need not prove oppressive. . . .

Over 50,000,000 subscribers to war bonds now own a direct financial stake in the United States. More than a third of all the resources of life insurance companies and mutual savings banks and half of all the assets of commercial banks consist of Government bonds. These individual investors, as well as bank depositors and insurance policyholders, can count upon the soundness of these assets. . . .

Victory will be not only a cause for joy over an accomplishment but at the same time a challenge to another great undertaking. You and I have the responsibility to prepare for victory and for peace. Let us make sure that the budget, the Government's work plan, serves both ends.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Jan. 10, 1944.

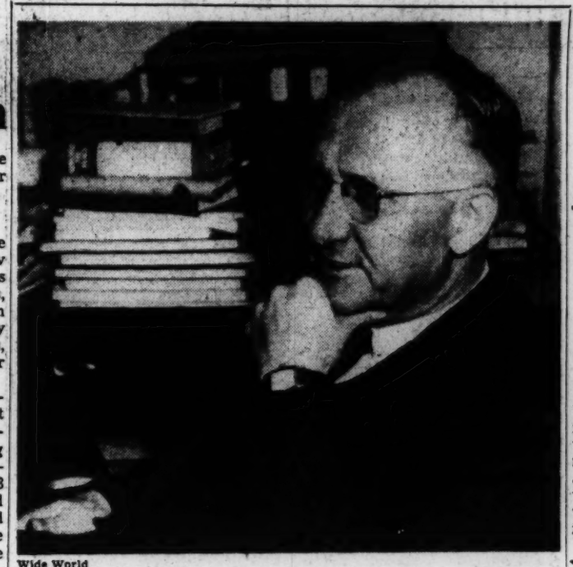
## Budget-Message Summary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—A tabular summary of President Roosevelt's budget message to Congress:

| | Estimated, 1945 | Estimated, 1944 | Actual, 1943 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **General and Special Accounts Receipts (based on present legislation)** | | | |
| Direct taxes on individuals | $18,113,100,000 | $19,422,600,000 | $ 6,952,449,156.13 |
| Direct taxes on corporations | 15,404,400,000 | 14,136,900,000 | 9,915,701,979.30 |
| Excise taxes | 4,251,510,000 | 4,273,810,000 | 3,776,956,397.87 |
| Employment taxes | 3,181,600,000 | 1,881,900,000 | 1,507,919,214.04 |
| Customs | 438,000,000 | 420,000,000 | 324,290,778.06 |
| Miscellaneous receipts | 2,036,770,000 | 2,442,900,000 | 907,327,977.14 |
| **Total receipts** | $43,425,380,000 | $42,578,110,000 | $23,384,645,502.54 |
| Deduct net appropriation for Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund | 2,656,380,000 | 1,392,090,000 | 1,103,002,793.30 |
| Net receipts, general and special accounts | 40,769,000,000 | 41,186,020,000 | 22,281,642,709.24 |
| **Expenditures:** | | | |
| War activities (tentative estimate for 1945) | 88,200,000,000 | 88,500,000,000 | 72,108,862,204.06 |
| Interest on public debt | 3,750,000,000 | 2,650,000,000 | 1,808,160,395.51 |
| **Other Activities:** | | | |
| Legislative estab'nt | 29,549,800 | 28,756,500 | 26,694,653.90 |
| The judiciary | 14,157,000 | 12,233,000 | 12,020,159.52 |
| Executive office of the President | 3,406,100 | 2,244,100 | 2,572,749.22 |
| Civil departments and agencies | 1,084,424,500 | 1,086,237,900 | 812,437,939.02 |
| Post Office deficiency | ..... | 12,677,695 | 8,611,843.42 |
| District of Columbia (Fed'l contrib'n) | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000.00 |
| General public w'ks program | 343,491,000 | 457,477,400 | 522,524,920.88 |
| Veterans' pensions and benefits | 1,252,179,000 | 865,389,000 | 599,777,891.72 |
| Aids to agriculture | 468,254,000 | 752,017,000 | 1,037,231,190.07 |
| Aids to youth | ..... | 20,000 | 17,914,849.83 |
| Social security program | 484,665,000 | 479,286,000 | 497,511,233.00 |
| Work relief | 2,325,000 | 43,273,700 | 317,385,759.88 |
| Refunds | 1,799,122,000 | 411,459,000 | 79,137,650.84 |
| Retirement funds | 471,663,500 | 473,957,600 | 322,041,800.00 |
| Expenditures from anticipated supplemental appropriations | 45,000,000 | 170,000,000 | ..... |
| Total, other activities | 6,004,236,900 | 4,801,028,895 | 4,261,862,641.30 |
| Total expendit's, gen. and special accounts, excl'g statutory public debt retirement | 97,954,236,900 | 95,951,028,895 | 78,178,885,240.87 |
| **Statutory public-debt retirement** | ..... | ..... | 3,463,400.00 |
| Total expenditures, general and special accounts | 97,954,236,900 | 95,951,028,895 | 78,182,348,640.87 |
| Excess of expenditures, general and special accounts | 57,185,236,900 | 54,765,008,895 | 55,900,705,931.63 |
| **Checking accounts of government corporations and credit agencies, etc., with the Treasurer of the United States** | | | |
| **Net expenditures from checking accounts** | | | |
| War activities | $1,800,000,000 | $3,500,000,000 | $2,975,711,475.94 |
| Other activities | 15,000,000 | *175,000,000 | *1,475,772,673.93 |
| Net expenditures from checking accounts, excluding redemption of obligations in the market | 1,815,000,000 | 3,325,000,000 | 1,499,938,802.01 |
| Redemption of obligations in the market (net) | 1,346,000,000 | 2,770,000,000 | 693,746,663.82 |
| Net expenditures, checking accounts of Government corporations and credit agencies, etc. | 3,161,000,000 | 6,095,000,000 | 2,193,485,465.83 |
| **Effect of operations on the public debt at beginning of yr.** | 197,600,000,000 | 136,696,090,330 | 72,422,445,116.22 |
| **Increase in public debt during year:** | | | |
| General and special accounts, excess of expenditures over receipts | 57,185,236,900 | 54,765,008,895 | 55,900,705,931.63 |
| Checking accounts of Government corporations and credit agencies, etc., net expenditures | 3,161,000,000 | 6,095,000,000 | 2,193,685,465.83 |
| **Trust Accounts:** | | | |
| **Excess of receipts over expenditures** | †46,790,697 | †2,121,340 | †332,701,494.07 |
| Statutory public-debt retirement | ..... | ..... | †3,463,400.00 |
| Adjustment for increase in Treasury cash balance | 100,553,797 | 46,022,115 | 6,515,418,710.29 |
| Increase in public debt during year | 60,400,000,000 | 60,903,909,670 | 64,273,645,213.68 |
| **Public debt at end of year** | 258,000,000,000 | 197,600,000,000 | 136,696,090,329.90 |

*—Excess of credits, deduct. †—Decrease.

## War-Peace Eras Covered By President's Program



Wide World

### Harold D. Smith Aids President to Balance Requests

**President Roosevelt's annual message on the budget to Congress today was prepared with the help of Budget Director Harold Dewey Smith, the President's chief professional assistant.**

## PT's Batter Foe Trying To Quit Huon

*Japanese attempt small-scale 'Dunkirk'; Allied reconnaissance bars all means of escape.*

By Gordon Walker

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific*

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Jan. 13—A miniature Dunkirk is being enacted on the upper Huon Peninsula on the north coast of New Guinea, where Japanese troops today appeared to be intensifying their efforts to escape the trap which is closing in rapidly from both sides.

However, the troop-laden barges which now nightly are trying to run blockade PT boats and prowling aircraft so far are making little headway.

As soon as the PT boats hear the unmistakable engine throb of an enemy barge moving out stealthily from the darkened coast line, they surge forward and attack them with close-range bursts from deck machine guns.

Nine of these barges have been sunk in this manner in the latest reported action earlier in the week, and eleven more were heavily damaged.

The average Japanese barge such as is familiar in the Solomons and Bismarck archipelego areas carries roughly 50 enemy troops, including the coxswain. It is unlikely that Japanese troops seeking to escape from the Australians advancing up the coast would pause to load equipment on these barges. They are more anxious to fill their boats with as many men as possible.

Actually, the barges have very little hope of making their escape. With American troops now occupying part of the southwestern end of New Britain, the most likely Japanese base they could hope to reach would be Madang or the enemy-held region around Astrolabe Bay just below that base.

This involves a journey of more than 100 miles in barges which are incapable of moving faster than 15 knots. It would take at least six hours, in which either PT boats or night-patrolling American aircraft are almost sure to detect their movement.

The journey to Madang would necessarily bring the barges close to American-held Saidor on the north New Guinea coast, which is about halfway between them and Madang.

The only other escape route would be via Rooke Island, which already is isolated halfway between New Britain and the Huon Peninsula. In order to reach Japanese bases on New Britain, the barges would have to pass through closely patrolled waters off newly won American bases at Arawe or Cape Gloucester.

Australians advancing up the coast now have reached a point just beyond Gneisenau Point, which is only about 15 miles from Sio, enemy staging harbor and present evacuation base.

The Japanese tried desperately to stem the advance which was supported by tanks, artillery, and mortars. A well-placed enemy stronghold near the Uenaga River—about two miles east of Scharnhorst Point—was overcome after heavy pounding by 25-pounders and the Japanese were forced to withdraw across the Uenaga River and then the Buri River which is just beyond.

Australian artillery then began shelling Gneisenau Point, where the Japanese had an excellent opportunity to put up a stiff resistance along precipitous banks of the Kapugara River which runs inland from that point.

However, the Japanese forces apparently were disorganized. Their resistance quickly was overcome and the Australians managed to cross the river and advance well beyond the point.

At present, the Australians are only about 60 miles from Saidor, which is the American-held coastal base at the enemy's rear.

Undoubtedly some Japanese barges will manage to sneak through the rigid coastal blockade. But the condition of troops who have long been virtually isolated from their supply and who have been retreating under duress for nearly three months on the Huon Peninsula considerably affects their fighting efficiency.

## New York Area Call For Women Workers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Of the 40,000 workers needed in essential industries in the New York area, a call is coming out today for 10,000 women to fill one quarter of the vacancies, it was announced in a survey by United States Employment Service offices.

The need is for trained welders, bench workers, typists, clerical workers, lathe and press operators, farm workers, needle trade workers, and welder trainees.

The greatest demand is for assemblers, welders, and bench workers in the aircraft and metal working industries, where wages are from 88 to 75 cents an hour, many of the jobs being open to inexperienced workers.

*Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts*

# For Young People

*Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies*

*A Thursday Page*

## Three and a Pigeon

By Kitty Barne

Author of "We'll Meet in England," "Family Footlights," "Visitors From London," etc.

### Chapter Eight

The next day Ivy said to Sandy, "What about coming along with me and paying a nice little visit?"

"Who to?" said Sandy suspiciously.

"You needn't polish up or wash or anything."

"But who to?"

"Mr. Jenkins. In the London Road, near the 'Goat and Cheese.'"

"Never heard of him."

"Yes, you have. He's Mr. Gaby's friend, and he's in the Home Guard, and he looks after their pigeons. You know him all right."

Mr. Jenkins was in his shirt-sleeves earthing up the potatoes in his front garden. He looked a trifle surprised when Ivy opened the front gate and walked in.

"You're a friend of Mr. Gaby's, aren't you?" said she affably.

"That's right."

"So are we. Great friends. He often comes to tea. He said you'd like to show us your Home Guard pigeons."

Mr. Jenkins, still surprised, made the best of it. He dug his spade into the ground and said he'd not got long; not above a minute or two. His loft was behind the house, and if they'd look slippy they could nip along and see it. Quick, though. Other people might have time to burn, but there was a war on and he hadn't.

Ivy hadn't time to burn either; the way she fired off questions showed that. The Home Guard always took a couple of pigeons along, and they did their exercises on Saturdays, did they? This next Saturday? And those two would be the pigeons. Fancy! They were the image of Myrtle at home. They went up to the front, so to speak, and came back with a message, did they?

"That's right. We ain't got no proper army loft. They come back home."

### Ivy's Plot

The next thing Ivy wanted to know was how the dispatch was fastened on. Mr. Jenkins, beginning to melt in the fervor of her enthusiasm, took out of his pocket a neat little anklet with a scarlet container like a stubby pencil, all in scarlet. You unscrewed the top and found a little post inside, round which you folded your message.

"Ever so clever. Red, too. And it hardly weighs a feather. It's got to be thin paper though."

And, to Sandy's astonishment, they found themselves going back to the house where Mr. Jenkins opened a box on his parlor table and took from it more containers and a block of gauzy sheets of writing paper, explaining the special way of folding the paper in a neat coil round the little pillar.

"Could I take one to show my friends?" asked Ivy.

Mr. Jenkins demurred. "Government property—"

"Oh, but not to keep. Just to show. I'll bring it back after church on Sunday morning, certain sure—and then you come and see our homers, Mr. Jenkins. You come on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Wedge will be ever so pleased to give you some tea—"

With all these invitations showering on him Mr. Jenkins gave way. She was to mind and bring it back on Sunday.

"And now you'd best be going, both of you, else I'll set the bobby on you. Police station's just over the way."

"Is it?" again Ivy's unaccountable interest flared up at once. "That red brick place—" But Mr. Jenkins was digging.

They tore home.

"What's the idea, Ivy?" panted Sandy, mystified beyond bearing. "What's he got to do with us? Why—"

Ivy stopped and seized him by the arm. "I've made a plot, that's what. I'm keeping it for Tess but I'll tell you bits—just to be going on with."

Sandy felt his ears growing out as he listened. He felt like all the sleuths and Commandos and G men in the world. It was a plot to catch Piggy, the Black Marketeer.

They found Tess and whirled her off to the sunken road where Emile had hidden his pigeons that first day because it was the most absolutely private place they knew of, and they were going to have the most absolutely private conversation they had ever had. There, crouched in the green darkness, with the brambles a thick roof over their heads, Ivy unfolded her plot.

Piggott left Fetters with his car full of chickens and eggs on Saturday evening—Emile had let that out in his misery over Mercury. The Home Guard were doing a night exercise that same night. They were going to get a message telling them to stop Piggy's car. It would be stopped, the black market things would be found, and Piggy would be shown up.

### Myrtle's Role

"But how will the Home Guard get a message?" inquired Tess.

"By Myrtle."

"Myrtle?"

It was a triumphant moment for Ivy. She took the scarlet container out of her pocket: the Home Guard used pigeons and their loft was down at Mr. Jenkins'; instead of the real pigeon, Myrtle would come, dressed in the proper anklet with a message on the proper paper folded around the little pillar in the proper container. "And we send the message."

"But Myrtle won't go to Jenkins' loft."

"'Course she won't. We bring her in. We says, 'Is this your pigeon, mister?'—just like that."

"But how'll we know when the car's coming?"

"One of us will lie up in that wood with Myrtle, and when we see the car come into the yard we'll let her go. Just nice time."

"But she'll fly back to Hodsons."

Ivy was very patient. "'Course she will, and we'll catch her and take her along in a basket."

"It's a grand plan—simply marvelous. But, if they do stop the car, how'll they know Piggy's going to the black market?"

"He'll be heading for London. Taking his eggs away from Willowfield and his egg center, or whatever it's called—and at night, too. And what about his petrol? Police station's opposite; it'd be a funny bobby that didn't ask him that."

### A Major Detail

Ivy was so certain sure that you couldn't help being sure, too.

"We'll all be there," said Ivy. "Hiding in the hedge."

"When did you think of doing all this?" inquired Tess.

"Next Saturday."

"What? Next Saturday? But we can't possibly—"

But Ivy was firm as a rock. It had to be Saturday.

"The day after tomorrow?"

"That's right," said Ivy, echoing Mr. Jenkins. "Let's settle who'll do what. You'd better take Myrtle—"

"But what I want to know," said Sandy suddenly, "is how they'll know which car to stop."

Ivy's jaw dropped.

He'd hit on the one thing she had forgotten. They'd have to put "Stop car so-and-so," and they didn't know the number.

They couldn't ask Emile—they were all agreed that Emile mustn't be mixed up in the affair at all, that he mustn't know a word about it. He had never let slip a word about his master till that day he had gone a little mad with his grief over Mercury. What should they do?

"Tell you what," said Sandy grandly, "I'll get it. I'll hop down into Fetters' yard and take a look."

It seemed a good offer, but the hopping down and taking a look wasn't so easy, so it turned out. The next day, Friday, they went to their vantage place above Fetters, and there was Pearl cleaning

**The Story Starts Here**

Ivy, the Willards' London evacuee, had determined to solve the mystery of those horrid Piggotts, whom Emile, the Belgian refugee, worked for at Fetters, a neighboring farm. The mystery had deepened after Christmas, when Willowfield had been without turkeys. Fetters had supplied all holiday birds until this year, when Piggott declared he hadn't one to sell. Emile had stopped coming to Hodsons, where he had been helping the Willards to rear homing pigeons. It was only in his distress, when Piggott shot his favorite homer, Mercury, that Emile had dashed over to Hodsons to share his trouble with Tess and Sandy and Ivy, and had let slip some remarks that gave Ivy a lead.

the car. A tall scraggy woman was half-helping, half-chatting. She must be Mrs. Toms who lived in the little yard-house where Emile lodged.

"Better wait till they've done," said Ivy.

"But then she'll put the car away. People always do after cleaning them," objected Tess.

"How'd it be if I was to go down there and say, 'How d'you do? What's the number of your car?' What d'you think she'd do?"

They stared and considered a bit more. Pearl and Mrs. Toms looked like two little dolls jerking about in the distance. Then Tess had an idea. Sandy could go round to the paddock, climb in at the window Emile had broken, take the number of the car through the storeroom door, and come back the way he came.

### Sandy Has an Adventure

"Yes, that's a good idea. Along that hedge there—see? Needn't leave the trees for a minute. No one will see you—will they, Tess?"

So Sandy set off and was no more seen, instantly swallowed up in green shadow.

They waited. Pearl had finished with her sponge and was wringing out the leather for drying and polishing. Mrs. Toms went into her house, came back with a dustpan and brush, and climbed slowly into the car. They were finishing—hurry, hurry, hurry, Sandy!

"I wish he'd be quick, Ivy—"

"Don't you worry, he'll get there. Not half a spring-cleaning it's getting, that car—" Ivy stopped. She clutched Tess's arm and whispered, "Look, there he is!"

"Where?"

"See the door."

The door had opened a fraction more. Yes, it had. Just enough to let Ivy's lynx eye see it. Neither of the dolls had noticed anything. Mrs. Toms was getting out of the car backwards, sweeping as she went; Pearl was polishing the radiator.

"But he can't see the number, Ivy—it's sideways. He'll have to come out and he can't—"

Mrs. Toms extracted her long, lean body from the car and took her dustpan back to the house. Pearl set to work to test the tires. Now, now, now—while she's stooping over the front tire—go on, Sandy—Tess was dancing with agitation.

"Half a tic and he'll do something—you see," said Ivy.

### Trapped in a Car

He did. He put his head out like a mouse from a hole, took a quick glance round, and slipped into the yard. At the same moment Pearl got up. She was reading her tester and her eyes were down on it—a bit of luck for Sandy. But she was bound to look up in a moment. Now what? He dived into the nearest hole—the open door of the car.

Pearl set to work on the tire with a foot pump and, while she was puffing and blowing very unsuccessfully at it, they saw the car door quickly close.

"That's Sandy. I bet he's lying flat on the floor," murmured Ivy. "He'll wait till they've gone and then get out. You see."

Pearl had had enough of pumping. She hopped into the driver's seat and started up the car.

"Coo, she's going to take him away. Oh, crickey, what'll he do?" It was Ivy's turn to fuss now.

But Pearl didn't take Sandy away. She opened another door in the yard, drove the car in, came out, locked the door with a large key, put it in her pocket, and went away. The yard was empty.

Now it was Tess who had to be calm and reasonable. Ivy wanted to dash down and shout through the door that she was there. But what would be the good of that? Only bring out Mrs. Toms and perhaps get Emile into a row, said Tess. Much better go home and fetch a key. Pearl had used a big one and there were a lot like that at Hodsons.

They rushed through the wood quicker than they had ever done before. Tess was right; there were plenty of keys. They collected the lot, and Ivy, practical again, went into the kitchen and got a bottle of salad oil to help them to turn.

It was darkening in earnest by the time they'd done; the trees were turning black against the sky, the ride, when they got there again, stretched away and was lost in a dusky mist. You could see and yet you couldn't see. They fell to arguing about that dark smudge in the distance; it might be a bush, or a pony, or a man—or even a boy. Yes, it might be a boy—it was a boy. It was Sandy walking jauntily along and breaking into a run as soon as he saw them.

"X. P. One O double six," he bawled. "Then sixty-six, like William the Conqueror. And it's a Vauxhall."

Ivy rushed at him.

"Sandy, how did you get out?"

"Broke another window, of course."

They hadn't thought of that.

"I got the number all right. Your plot's started."

(To be continued next Thursday)

From "Don't Count Your Chicks," by Ingri & Edgar Parin d'Aulaire, Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., New York City)

**She started to figure how many eggs she had on her egg shelf**

## Our Neighbor Russia

A traveler in Russia, just a few months ago, was journeying by jeep through the war-torn areas. Coming to a site where once a thriving town had stood, he found all the buildings flat and the place deserted. At a little distance, he noticed a stoutly built fireplace and chimney—the remains of what had once been a home—still standing. Smoke was coming from the chimney and, looking more closely, he saw that a woman had built a fire in the fireplace and was trying to cook in a pot above it some soup for three children who sat near her.

The traveler approached the little group. When he was near enough for speech, the woman looked at him inquiringly and asked in Russian, "What can I do for you?" This Russian woman, in her complete destitution, on meeting an American traveler, thought first of what she might do to be of use to him. This little incident is an eloquent commentary on the hospitality and friendliness of the Russian people. It illustrates one of the splendid traits which make us wish we knew more about the Russians. And as Russia is a staunch ally of the United Nations, we should know them as we know our other friends.

"We ought to know about the people of Russia, too, because there are so many of them," says Pearl S. Buck, "and because Russia is a country so big that it is arctic cold in the north and warm and green in its southern sun. It is the largest country in the world, with more different kinds of people living together in it than can be found in any other country. Yet these people live together in peace and equality. The white people do not despise the dark ones and the dark ones do not fear the white ones. We ought to live together in equality. This is something we need to know how to do and the world needs to know how to do today."

Not many of us can go to Russia today, but there is another way that we can find out about the country and its people. We can read good books about Russia. And we can find the titles of many fine books about Russia in "What to Read About Russia," a list for boys and girls, published by The East and West Association, 40 East 49th Street, New York 17, N. Y., at 10 cents a copy.

Some of the heads under which the books are listed will give you an idea of what they cover: "Stories of Old Russia," "Stories of New Russia," "Fairy Tales and Folk Tales," "Music and Art," "History and Biography."

Let us read some books about Russia and widen our acquaintance with one of our neighbors in the United Nations with whom we want to be friends always.

Miss Buck, who is president of The East and West Association, is interested in helping all the peoples of the world to know more about one another.

## Need Is Seen to Guard Youth From Lapses in School Period

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Only wise planning can save "our teen-age money-makers of today" from later paying the consequences of neglect of their school studies, over-work, being out on the streets late at night and illegal employment, according to Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, of the New York School of Social Work, speaker at the first of three child labor programs given under the auspices of Freedom House and the National Child Labor Committee. Dr. Lindeman spoke here last night in a broadcast over Station WEVD on the theme, "High School Boys and Girls in World War II."

While in a few notable places the plan of having high school pupils put in half their day in school and half at work has been protected by the right kind of direction and supervision, there is, on the other hand, a widespread concern by parents, teachers and employers over the hit-or-miss hiring of young people and its dangers to their future, he declared. For the abuses that have arisen and their correction, these same three groups must take the responsibility—parents, educators, employers—he emphasized.

"War means more available jobs," Dr. Lindeman declared. "More available jobs mean an increasing temptation for parents to exploit young children and for children themselves to earn while the earning is good. Existing child labor laws are being rescinded or re-interpreted—most of them for the duration, a few for an unlimited period of time.

### Sucked Into Labor Whirlpool

"The facts are stubborn. This war is dragging the generation which will be called upon to live through and to administer our difficult postwar adjustments out of the class-room and into war plants, canning factories, bowling alleys, all-night restaurants or honkey-tonks; into five-and-tens, movie houses, hotels, bakeries, laundries; into people's kitchens, onto their farms, onto the streets as news or messenger boys, and girls into office buildings as operators of elevators, with a high record of accidents among the under-18 group.

"Today labor is at a premium. Those of us who want this war won in a decisive manner and in the shortest possible space of time must also desire that the fullest labor resources of the nation shall be put to work.

"But there is something more than the winning of the war involved. We must win a strong victory—one which will leave us still capable of undertaking the formidable tasks of rebuilding our damaged world. We must utilize our best resources, but we must not waste those resources which cannot be replaced; those which, if wasted may leave us 'bankrupt and desolate' when victory is won.

"More than ever before our young people need to be wisely and realistically educated in order to become useful citizens in the unbelievably complicated America of the next 20 years.

### High Schools Lose Many

"Between September, 1940, and September, 1942, the high school enrollment of our Nation dropped 8.5 per cent—a mere matter of 572,000 boys and girls. The number of standard work papers issued for full-time year-round employment of young people under 18 continues to mount rapidly.

"With such an increase in legal employment, the upsurge of illegal job-holding can easily be imagined. Illegal employment is the sinister shadow cast by even the most carefully safeguarded legal system of checks and balances for minors.

Dr. Lindeman quoted from The Christian Science Monitor in which a letter from an overseas soldier to his younger brother was printed. The writer congratulated his brother on holding down a war job, but urged him to go back to school.

"'If you don't go back to school now, Kid, it really can change your whole life! At first you won't feel it. Don't let the temporary pull of it keep you from getting schooling you will need always. The Nazis will like it if you don't go back. They don't think much of school. . . .'"

## Housewife Starts Campaign To Wipe Out Ceiling Evasions

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MASSILLON, Ohio — Originated by a price-conscious housewife, a campaign of community co-operation to stamp out price ceiling evasions was launched here recently on a basis that may give every city and village in the nation a formula for keeping living costs in line.

The "kick off" campaign at a city-wide rally launched a "price ceiling day" which was the beginning of a week long program designed to educate the public to buy within price ceiling ranges.

To the accompaniment of blaring bands and against the background of a poster-hung stage, executives of the district OPA office in nearby Cleveland stepped to the platform of the high school building. There they answered questions on all phases of the price ceiling program. Local merchants and citizens crowded the auditorium to learn the whys and wherefores of the price levels.

"Play Fair and Share," "Stamp Out the 'Black Market,'" "Prevent Inflation," were the watchwords of the meeting.

A Massillon housewife, Mrs. Ruth Kane, is the founder of the week which will soon be copied in many other cities in Ohio, it was said.

Mrs. Kane heard her neighbors and friends asking questions about price ceilings when their No. 4 ration books were given them recently. She decided that through a patriotic educational program they would learn to cooperate with the OPA.

Meetings were held. As a result block leaders of the Massillon civilian defense organization decided to make a house-to-house canvass to help each housewife to prepare a list of ceiling prices on the articles she normally buys.

Grocers in the audience, for the most part highly co-operative, said they came to hear, "What it is all about."

Thomas L. Mairs, head of the district OPA food section, and W. E. Spegle, head of the apparel section, answered questions, said that more commodities are shortly to receive ceiling prices.

## Interesting Books to Explore

### Book Reviews

#### *Pegs for Drama*

January is traditionally a time for looking ahead; for New Year's resolutions and for plans for the future. It is also a good time to look back on things that have happened. The achievements of the past give us fresh courage for the months that lie ahead. "Pegs of History, a Picture Book of World Dates" (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York. $2), is intended both for boys and girls who find history exciting and for older people who find it hard to keep historical events in their right order.

Just the idea of it could make a grand home game on some wintry evening. Think of history as a gorgeous tapestry. What are the pegs from which it hangs? What dates would you choose yourself out of all world history from the beginning of the Christian era right down to now? As Allan Nevins says in the introduction, "A really great date is full of drama and should touch the imagination . . . and should call up a lively picture."

Here they are, the twenty, significant in the history of English-speaking readers, which Helen Dean Fish has selected. Rafaello Busoni has done a spirited full-page drawing to illuminate each dramatic date. At the end there is an excellent list of books worth reading that will fill in the background of these dates and the reminder to read your daily paper in which the history of today and tomorrow will be first recorded. And 1944 may bring us one of the finest dates of all, the peg on which we can hang the portrait of Peace.

#### *Boys Who Built the Future*

"Henry Clay," by Barbara Mayo (Farrar and Rinehart, New York. $2.), is history made personal. Henry literally grew up with the country. Born in the midst of the Revolutionary War, his first recollection, as a tow-headed youngster of four, was of Tarleton's raiders. Patrick Henry was his boyhood hero, and "give me liberty or give me death" was forever impressed upon his heart by the death, rather than capture, of Pompey, the runaway slave he befriended. Time after time, from youth to old age he raised his voice against slavery.

Each chapter heading is a provocative sketch by Robert Doremus. We see the young lad, rather like Dick Whittingdon, his bundle of clothes in a knotted handkerchief striding up the hill to his first job, at fifteen, in the new State Capitol at Richmond; we see the slim young apprentice facing Chief Justice Wythe who gave him his first chance at reading the law; Henry on his faithful horse crossing the mountains to the frontier state of Kentucky; later sketches vivify the chapters on Clay the statesman. He was the man who said "I'd rather be right than President." Three times he was defeated for that office. He was a good fighter, though he was called the Great Compromiser. This is a fine biography of the man and his times.

During the long months at Ghent, when Henry Clay fought for an honorable peace with Great Britain as an ending to the war of 1812, much news came from home that was hard to bear. American seamen were still impressed, Washington was burned by the British, but the American victory on Lake Champlain helped to keep up the commissioners' courage. "The Fleet in the Forest," by Carl D. Lane (Coward-McCann, Inc., New York. $2.75), is the story of another naval battle that helped turn the tide to victory.

It was bitter winter weather when Chid Alwyn, a boy of twenty, moved with the shipbuilders into the wilderness of northern Pennsylvania; helped create the fleet in the forest and fought under Perry in that severe naval engagement, the battle of Lake Erie. A long, at times a slow-moving, book is this, but staunch in spirit as the ships it describes.

The man who was called Trail Maker of the Seas, Matthew Fontaine Maury, had a long and vigorous life. Born in 1806, raised in inland Tennessee, his passion was mathematics and science and he longed to be a sailor like his older brother. His first voyage was on the Brandywine which carried Lafayette home to France after the triumphal tour of 1825. He fought for the South in the Civil War, escaped to Mexico, and later was allowed to return to Virginia where he taught meteorology at the Military Institute. His life was adventure in the great sense of extending the frontiers of knowledge. He revolutionized the navigation of the oceans, making charts of the currents, measuring the depths of the sea, beginning what is now the Weather Bureau. The biography "Matthew Fontaine Maury," by Hildegarde Hawthorne (Longmans, Green and Co., New York. $2.25), is oddly enough the first for young people, and for that reason is mentioned here, although somehow the author does not manage to make it as interesting as the man and his era.

**Frances C. Darling**

## The Marauder Is a Legend Maker

### Build a Model Airplane—II

By Freeman Cleaves

The Martin Marauder, after five months of operation in Europe, has become a source of legends because of its tremendous speed—it can exceed 350 miles an hour—and its powerful guns. It has set a low mark for losses in combat, only 3/10 of 1 per cent of the Marauders based in England having failed to return from bombing missions, according to a copyright story published a few weeks ago by the New York Herald Tribune. Only 21 Marauders were lost in more than 6,700 individual sorties, the story said.

The Martin Marauder B-26C is powered by two 1,850 horsepower engines and carries from 2,000 to 4,000 pounds of bombs. It is mightily armed, with guns in the nose and tail and two in the top turret aft of the wings. The nose of the fuselage is transparent, so that the bombardier has a wide range of vision.

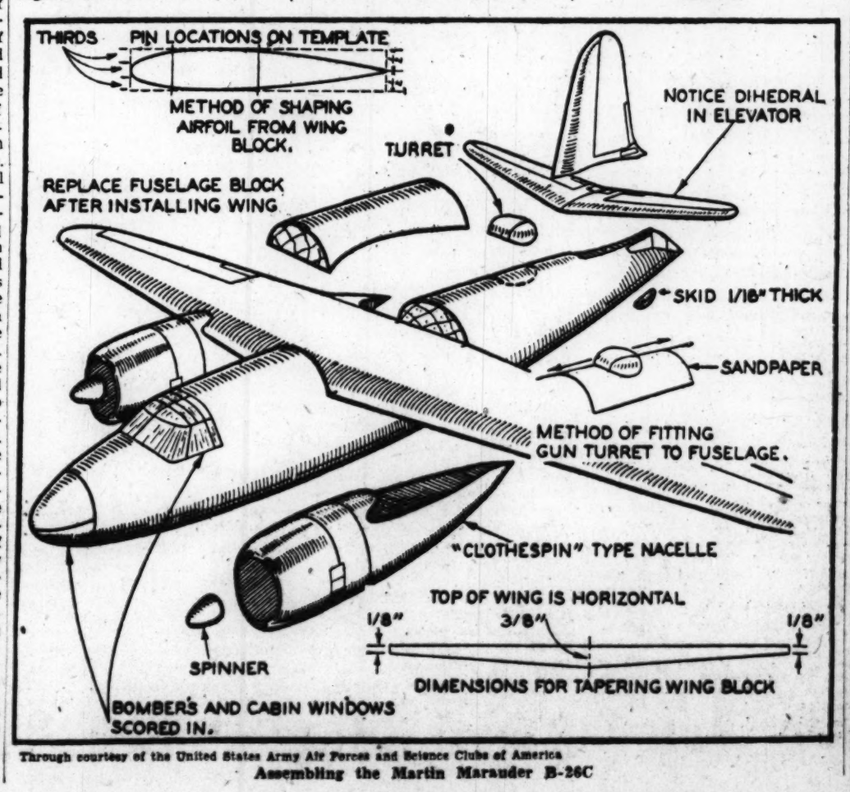
The Marauder is of the high mid-wing monoplane type. Its somewhat small wing, placed far back on the rounded fuselage, is tapered to rounded tips. Note the length of the round, tapering fuselage. Engine nacelles have tips extending beyond the trailing edge of the wing. The tapered stabilizer elevator is given dihedral angle. A large single-fin rudder completes the tail assembly.

The B-26 has a wing span of 65 feet and a length of 58 feet 2¼ inches. To make a model to a scale of 1 to 72 inches, with a wing span of 10 27/32 inches, the following materials are necessary:

Fuselage—1½ inches by 1½ inches by 9⅞ inches; wing—⅜ inch by 2⅜ inches by 11 inches; nacelles (two)—1 inch by 1 inch by 3¾ inches; gun turret, ⅝ inch diameter by ¼ inch; spinners, 5/16 inch dowel.

When you have built the Martin Marauder, we shall have another model ready for you—a Consolidated Liberator, an airplane that is winning fame in the mammoth raids on Germany.

(The next installment is coming next Thursday)




Through courtesy of the United States Army Air Forces and Science Clubs of America

**Assembling the Martin Marauder B-26C**

## Army to Return Many More Hotels To Civilian Owners in Miami Area

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 13—Twenty-eight more hotels and apartment buildings will be returned to their civilian owners by the Army on Jan. 31, it has been announced here.

The move will add 1,500 rooms to the almost depleted list of vacant ones in this area, according to the Army Corps of Engineers real estate projects office.

Hearings have been conducted here recently by members of the Senate Truman Investigating Committee to determine whether negotiations should be reopened on settlements made by the Army with owners of almost 100 buildings turned back here last summer. Complaints of hotelmen in other Florida cities also were heard.

Chief among the objections of the owners were:

1. Army officers high-pressured them into leasing their buildings, giving them the impression that they would be retained for the duration; then, after the Army training officers and men had moved in, leases were brought forward with a clause permitting cancellation by the Army on 30-days notice.

2. The Army had the final voice in deciding what damages would be paid to put the hotels back into condition for civilian occupancy.

3. The owners had the alternative of accepting cash damages or allowing the Army to repair the buildings. Owners claimed the Army redecorating work was "botched."

4. If cash damages were accepted there was great difficulty in replacing furnishings, especially refrigerators, although priorities were given.

5. Army officers were said to have given owners limited facts and when questioned said that further information was "a military secret."

The hearings were in charge of Senator Harley Kilgore, (D) of West Virginia and Senator Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan. They were assisted by Rudolph Halley, special investigator for the committee, who made an inquiry into the situation several months ago.

## Princess Juliana Sees World Unity

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP) — Princess Juliana of the Netherlands said Jan. 10 that "the world has become more united" and predicted that such unity will "bring mankind closer together" and will "enable those people who abhor war and its misery to become able and alert guardians of civilization."

The Dutch Princess spoke at a dinner of the Netherland-America Foundation, where Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, acting for the Foundation, presented her with a medal of recognition for "meritorious service in the field of Netherland-American friendship."

"The world has become more closely united, both in material sense and in spirit," Princess Juliana said. "Distances prove to disappear."

In presenting the medal, Mrs. Roosevelt praised the work of the Foundation in drawing together the American and Dutch nations, and added she hoped "it will be one of the factors in the postwar world on which we may build in hope of a more enduring peace."

## California Yard to Launch Its First Victory Ship

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WILMINGTON, Calif.—"China Victory!" That's the name to be given Calship's first Victory Ship, the Terminal Island Yard has been notified by the Maritime Commission.

California Shipbuilding Corporation laid the keel of its first Victory Ship on Nov. 28. Second and third Victory keels were laid on Dec. 6 and Jan. 3.

Eighty-four Victory ships are on Calship's building schedule. Construction of Liberty ships still is under way on most of the yard's 14 ways, but an increasing share of the yard's efforts will be put on building new-type Victories.

# Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 760,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 765,021 |
| 1944 volume to date | 6,852,771 |
| 1943 volume to date | 5,502,287 |

**Average Price of 60 Stocks**
*By the Associated Press*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday | 50.5 | Prev. day | 50.7 |
| Month ago | 48.9 | Year ago | 42.7 |
| '43-4 high | 53.3 | '43-4 low | 41.7 |

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott Lab 1.60a | 1 | 60¾ | 60¾ | 60¾ | — ¼ |
| Adams Exp ½g | 10 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10⅞ | |
| Adams-Millis1¾g | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | — ½ |
| Addressog-Mult 1 | 1 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | |
| Air Reduction 1a | 1 | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Ala & Vicks 6 † | 20 | 75 | 75 | 75 | +5½ |
| Alaska Juneau | 12 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Allegheny Corp | 9 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | |
| Allegheny pf xw | 8 | 25¼ | 24¼ | 25¼ | + ½ |
| Alleg pf $30 ww | 21 | 25¾ | 24¼ | 25⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Alleg pr pf | 1 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | |
| Alleg Lud Stl .2g | 3 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | — ¼ |
| Allen Indust ¾g | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ⅛ |
| Al Chem & Dye 6 | 2 | 148½ | 147⅞ | 147⅞ | —1½ |
| Allied Mills 2g | 10 | 31¼ | 30¾ | 31 | — ⅜ |
| Allied Strs 1 | 14 | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Allied Strs pf 5 | 1 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | + ⅞ |
| Allis-ChMfg 1¼g | 13 | 39¼ | 38 | 38⅞ | + ¼ |
| Alpha P Cem 1 | 3 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | + ¼ |
| Amerada Pet ⅝e | ●1 | 85 | 85 | 85 | — ⅞ |
| Am Airlines 1½g | 3 | 60⅜ | 59½ | 59⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Am Bank N .20e | 3 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½ | — ¼ |
| Am Bosch | 23 | 10⅞ | 10⅜ | 10¾ | |
| Am BrakeS 1.80g | 1 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | — ½ |
| Am BrSh pf 5¼ † | 10 | 129 | 129 | 129 | —2 |
| Am Cable & Rad | 40 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8¾ | + ⅛ |
| Am Can 3 | 3 | 85 | 84 | 84 | —1 |
| Am Car & Fdy 4g | 2 | 35 | 34¾ | 3 ¾ | — ¼ |
| Am C&F pf 14½g | 4 | 70¾ | 70 | 70¾ | — ¼ |
| Am Chicle 4a † | 10 | 111 | 111 | 111 | |
| Am Colortype ¾g | 7 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | + ⅛ |
| Am Crystal Sug 1 | 4 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | |
| Am Crys S pf 6 † | 60 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | |
| § Am Distill | 18 | 112 | 111 | 112 | — ¼ |
| Am Distill stpd | 1 | 51 | 51 | 51 | + ¼ |
| Am Export L 2 | 1 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | — ¼ |
| Am For Pow | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| Am&FP 2pf | 10 | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Am&FPSopf4.35k | 1 | 59¼ | 59¼ | 59¼ | + ¼ |
| Am&FP7pf 5.07g | 3 | 69¼ | 68¾ | 69¼ | + ¾ |
| Am-Hawaii SS 3 | 4 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | |
| Am Hide & Leath | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| AmHomePd 2.40a | ●5 | 67 | 66¾ | 66¾ | — ⅛ |
| Am Ice | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| Am Interna 1½g | 2 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| Am Invest III .60 | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| Am Locom 1½g | 40 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | |
| Am Locom pf 7 | 3 | 82½ | 81 | 82½ | + ¾ |
| Am M&Fdy .80g | 3 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| Am Metal 1½g | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | — ⅛ |
| Am Metal pf 6 † | 30 | 120 | 119½ | 120 | + ½ |
| AmNewsCo 1.80 † | 60 | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | |
| Am Pow & Lt | 39 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Am P&L $6 pf | 15 | 46⅜ | 45¼ | 46⅜ | + ¾ |
| Am P&L $5 pf | 28 | 41½ | 40⅞ | 41½ | + ¼ |
| AmRad&StS .40g | 16 | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| Am Roll Mill 1g | 3 | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13¼ | |
| AmRollMpf 4½ † | 350 | 66 | 65¼ | 66 | + ¼ |
| Am Safety Raz 1g | 2 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | + ⅜ |
| Am ShipBldg 3g † | 40 | 28 | 27½ | 27½ | |
| Am Smelt & R 2a | 3 | 37¾ | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | — ¼ |
| Am Smelt&Rpf7 † | 70 | 147 | 147 | 147 | — ½ |
| Am Stl Fdrs 2 | 17 | 25¼ | 25 | 25⅛ | |
| Am Stores ¼e | 5 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16¼ | |
| Am Sug Ref 2e | 5 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29⅜ | — ¼ |
| Am Sumat Tob 2g | 3 | 28 | 27¾ | 28 | — ½ |
| Am Tel & Tel 9 | 7 | 156⅜ | 156¼ | 156¼ | |
| Am Tobacco 3a | 7 | 60½ | 60 | 60 | — ¼ |
| Am Tob B 3a | 5 | 61½ | 61 | 61½ | — ¼ |
| Am Tob pf 6 | †150 | 142½ | 142 | 142 | + ⅜ |
| Am Type Fdrs ½g | 1 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| Am Viscose ½e | 3 | 44⅜ | 44 | 44⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Am Wat Wks | 6 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| Am Woolen | 5 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| Am Wool pf 8g | 1 | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ | |
| Am Zinc L & S | 1 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| AnacondaCop2½g | 23 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25⅛ | |
| Anacon W&C 1 | †120 | 26¾ | 26½ | 26¾ | + ¼ |
| A W P Paper | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Arch-Dan-M 2 | 1 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | — ¼ |
| Armour & Co | 8 | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| Armour&Co prpf3k | 2 | 81⅞ | 81½ | 81½ | — ⅞ |
| Armour & Co pf † | 10 | 101 | 101 | 101 | —1½ |
| ArmstrongCkl.35g | 1 | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | |
| Asgard Const ½g | 2 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| Artloom Corp .55g | 1 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Artloom Co pf 7 † | 10 | 104 | 104 | 104 | |
| Assd Dry Goods 1g | 8 | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Assd DGd 1pf 6 | †940 | 94 | 93 | 94 | + ½ |
| Assd DGd 2 pf7 | †270 | 89 | 88 | 89 | +3 |
| Associates Inv 1½ | 2 | 37 | 37 | 37 | — ¼ |
| Atch T&SF 1½e | 12 | 57 | 56⅜ | 57 | + ⅛ |
| Atch T&S F pf 5 | 3 | 83¾ | 83⅜ | 83⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Atl Coast Line 3g | 14 | 27¼ | 27 | 27¼ | + ⅛ |
| Atl Refining 1g | 10 | 25¼ | 25 | 25⅛ | |
| Atl Ref pf 4 † | 50 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ | |
| Atlas Corp ½g | 12 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | + ⅛ |
| AtlasPowd3¼g | †150 | 56¾ | 56¼ | 56¼ | — ¼ |
| Atlas Pow pf 5 † | 20 | 116 | 116 | 116 | +2 |
| Aust Nichols | 5 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | — ¼ |
| Aust N pfA3½g † | 40 | 73 | 72½ | 72½ | —1¼ |
| Aviation Cp .20g | 17 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | + ⅛ |
| Bald Loco ctf1½g | 33 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19½ | + ⅛ |
| Balt & Ohio | 13 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | |
| Balt & Ohio pf | 37 | 10⅞ | 10⅜ | 10⅞ | |
| Barber Asph | 8 | 24¾ | 24½ | 24¾ | + ¼ |
| Barker Bros ¾g | 6 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | + ⅛ |
| Barnsdall Oil .60a | 4 | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | 16½ | — ¼ |
| Bath Ir Works 1e | 5 | 15⅞ | 15¾ | 15¾ | — ⅛ |
| Bayuk Cigars 1½ | 2 | 26¾ | 26⅜ | 26⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Beat Cream 1.85g | 1 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | + ¼ |
| Beech Airc 1g | 2 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ¼ |
| Bell Airc 1a | 27 | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ¼ |
| Bendix Aviat 3 | 17 | 34⅛ | 33¾ | 33⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Benef In Ln 1.35g | 4 | 18⅛ | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ⅞ |
| Best Foods ½e | 6 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15¾ | + ¼ |
| Beth Steel 6 | 4 | 57¾ | 57½ | 57¾ | — ⅛ |
| Beth Steel pf 7 | 4 | 117 | 117 | 117 | |
| Bigelow-Sanf 2 | 1 | 39 | 39 | 39 | — ¼ |
| Bix & Decker 1.60 | 7 | 17⅛ | 17¼ | 17½ | + ¼ |
| Blaw-Knox .60g | 1 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¼ | — ¼ |
| Bliss&Laugh 1½g | 1 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | + ¼ |
| Boeing Airplane2g | 18 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | |
| Bon Ami B 2½ z | †90 | 49 | 48¾ | 48¾ | |
| Borden Co 1½g | 2 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | |
| Bond Strs 2g | 2 | 34⅝ | 34¼ | 34⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Borg-Warner 1.60 | 3 | 34⅞ | 34¾ | 34¾ | + ⅛ |
| Bower Roll B ½e | 2 | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| Braniff Airw .60 | 4 | 13½ | 13 | 13½ | + ⅛ |
| Bridgeport Br 1 | 5 | 27⅝ | 27¼ | 27½ | — ⅛ |
| Briggs Mfg 2 | 1 | 143⅛ | 143⅛ | 143⅛ | — ¼ |
| Bklyn Un Gas ½g | 7 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| Bucyrus-Erie .60g | 7 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14¾ | + ⅛ |
| Budd Mfg | 18 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| Budd Mfg $5pf | † 30 | 100¾ | 99⅝ | 100¾ | + ¾ |
| Budd Mfg$5pf5 † | 1 | 50 | 49½ | 5 | — ⅛ |
| Buda Wheel 1.20g | 4 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| Buffalo Forge 2g | 2 | 17¼ | 17⅛ | 17¼ | |
| Bulova Watch 2 | 2 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33⅝ | — ⅛ |
| BurlingMills1.90g | 4 | 28¼ | 27¾ | 27⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Burling pf 5 | 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | + ¾ |
| Burr Add Ma .60 | 12 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¾ | — ⅛ |
| Bush T B pf3¾k | †130 | 48⅞ | 47¾ | 48½ | + ⅜ |
| Butler Bros .60 | 9 | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| Butler Br pf 1½ | 2 | 28½ | 28¼ | 28½ | |
| Butte C & Z ½g | 2 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Byers A M Co | 3 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | — ½ |
| Byron Jack 1½g | 2 | 21¾ | 21½ | 21½ | — ½ |
| Callahan Z-Lead | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | — ⅛ |
| Calumet Hec .85g | 4 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| Campbell Wy1¼g | 3 | 16¼ | 16 | 16¼ | — ⅛ |
| Can D G Ale .70g | 7 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½ | |
| Canad Pacific | 13 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| Cane C&O 5 † | 80 | 100 | 99½ | 99½ | — ½ |
| CarpenterSt1¾g | 1 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | — ¼ |
| Carriers&Gen ½g | 3 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| Case J I new | 7 | 36½ | 36¼ | 36½ | |
| Caterpil Tractor 2 | 5 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44½ | |
| Celanese Corp 2 | 25 | 37½ | 36 | 36¾ | — ¾ |
| Celanese 7 pf 7 † | 20 | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ | + ¼ |
| Celanese pr pf 7 † | 50 | 124⅞ | 124½ | 124⅞ | + ⅞ |
| Celotex Corp ½ | ●5 | 11⅞ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | — ¼ |
| Celotex Cp pf 1 † | ●110 | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17½ | + ¼ |
| Cent Aguirre 1½ | 14 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20½ | + ⅛ |
| Cent Foundry .10g | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Cen. Ill Ltpf4½ † | 20 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | |
| Cent R R N J | 17 | 10¼ | 9⅞ | 10¼ | + ⅛ |
| CentVioletaSug 1g | 4 | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | |
| Cerro de Pas ½e | ●6 | 34 | 33½ | 33⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Certain-teed Prod | 6 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| Cert-teed 6 pf † | 80 | 59½ | 59 | 59¼ | |
| Chain Belt 1 | 2 | 18¾ | 18½ | 18¾ | + ¼ |
| Champ Pap & F 1 | 2 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¾ | |
| Champ P&Fpf 6 † | 20 | 109 | 108½ | 108½ | — ½ |
| Checker Cab | 14 | 31⅞ | 28½ | 31⅞ | +3½ |
| Ches & Ohio 3a | 15 | 45⅝ | 45 | 45 | — ½ |
| Chi&E Ill 1.50g | 17 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅜ |
| Chi&E Ill A2.50g | 4 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| Chi Grt West | 6 | 5 | 4¾ | 5 | |
| Chi Grt W pf3½k | 8 | 18¾ | 18½ | 18¾ | — ⅛ |
| Chi Mail Or .60g | 1 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ⅛ |
| Chi Pneu Tool 2 | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | + ⅛ |
| Chi RI prpf2½ † | 30 | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| Childs Co | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| Chrysler Corp 3 | 27 | 81¼ | 80⅜ | 80⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Cit. I&F 1.20 | 6 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | + ⅛ |
| City I&F pf6½g † | 40 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | + ¼ |
| City Invest † | 10 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | — ¼ |
| Clark Equip 3g | 1 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | + ⅞ |
| ClimaxMolyd1.20a | 5 | 35⅛ | 35¼ | 35½ | — ⅛ |
| Clett Peabody 2 | 12 | 35¾ | 35¼ | 35½ | — ¼ |
| Coca-Cola 3a | 1 | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | — ¼ |
| Coca-Cola A 3 † | 10 | 63 | 63 | 63 | |
| Colgate-P-P ½g | 6 | 23⅞ | 23⅝ | 23⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Col.P.P pf 4¼k † | 20 | 106¾ | 106¼ | 106¾ | — ⅛ |
| Collins & Aik | 3 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | |

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Col & South †160 | | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¾ | — ⅜ |
| Col & South 1pf † | 1 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Col & South 2pf †150 | | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| Col Fuel & Iron 1 | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| Col B'cast A 1.80g | 11 | 26¾ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Colum G&E .10g | 29 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Col G & E 6 pf 6 | 5 | 79½ | 79¼ | 79¼ | — ⅜ |
| Col G&E 5 pf 5 † | 50 | 74 | 73½ | 73½ | — ½ |
| Colum Pict ½g | 3 | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 16⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Colum P pf 2¾ | 3 | 41 | 40 | 40 | — ¾ |
| Coml Credit 3 | 8 | 40¾ | 40¼ | 40¾ | + ⅛ |
| Coml Invest Tr 3 | 14 | 44¾ | 44⅜ | 44⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Coml Solv .60g | 27 | 15⅛ | 14⅞ | 15 | + ⅛ |
| Com'with&South | 54 | ¾ | ½ | ¾ | |
| Com & So pf 4½g | 12 | 82¾ | 81¾ | 82 | — ⅛ |
| Com Ed 1.40 | ●15 | 25⅜ | 25⅛ | 25¼ | — ⅛ |
| Congoleum-Nairn1 | 5 | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22½ | — ⅛ |
| Conde Nast ¾g | 1 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| Consol Cigar 2g | 1 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | + ½ |
| Cons Copper .20g | 7 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Edison 1.60 | 37 | 22 | 21¾ | 21⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Edis pf 5 | 4 | 103½ | 103¼ | 103¼ | — ⅜ |
| Cons F Ind pf 1g | 2 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Cons Laund ¼g | 30 | 8½ | 8 | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| Cons Nat Gas | 39 | 24⅜ | 24 | 24¼ | + ⅛ |
| Cons Vultee 1½g | 7 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Vul pf 1¼ | 5 | 21¼ | 21 | 21 | |
| Consol'n Coal | 3 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | — ¼ |
| Consol Coal pf 2½ | 1 | 47 | 47 | 47 | |
| Consum Pr 4½ † | 50 | 103 | 102¾ | 103 | — ½ |
| ContainerCo 1½g | 5 | 21¾ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Cont Bak ½e | 13 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| Con Can 1 | 5 | 34¼ | 34 | 34¼ | + ⅛ |
| Cont Dia Fib .85g | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Ins 1.60a | 1 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¾ | |
| Cont Motors .60 | 8 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Cont Oil Del 1 | 14 | 30¾ | 30½ | 30¾ | + ⅛ |
| Cont Paper | 18 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | — ¼ |
| Cont Pap pf 5 | 2 | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Paper 2.40 | 3 | 56 | 56 | 56 | — ¼ |
| Cornell DuE 1.10g | 1 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | — ¼ |
| Coty Internat | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Crane 1g | 12 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Cream of Wh 1½ | 2 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | — ½ |
| Crosley Corp 1g | 2 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | — ½ |
| Crown Cork&S ¾g | 2 | 28⅞ | 28¾ | 28⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Crown Cork pf 2¼ | 1 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | |
| Crown Zel ⅛e | 5 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16½ | + ¼ |
| Crown Zel pf5 † | 10 | 99 | 99 | 99 | — ¼ |
| Crucible Steel 3g | 5 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| Cuba R R pf †230 | | 23⅞ | 23½ | 23⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Cuban-A Sug .40g | 16 | | 12½ | 12½ | |
| Cudahy Packing | 1 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | — ⅜ |
| Curtis Publishing | 15 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | |
| Curtis Pub pr pf 3 | 3 | 47 | 46½ | 46½ | — ½ |
| Curtiss-Wright¾g | 36 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Curtiss-Wr A 2 | 7 | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Cutler Ham 1¼a | 3 | 22⅜ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| Dimbel Bros .15e | 2 | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Deere&Co pf 1.40 | 2 | 35 | 35 | 35 | + ¾ |
| Driesel-W-G 1½ | 1 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | + ⅛ |
| Del & Hudson | 114 | 20⅞ | 19⅜ | 20⅞ | +1⅜ |
| Del Lack&West | 15 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Detroit Ed .30e | 8 | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 18¾ | + ¼ |
| Devoe & RayA1 † | 40 | 32 | 31¼ | 32 | |
| Diam Matchpf1½ | 1 | 39 | 39 | 39 | |
| Diam T Mot 1¼g | 3 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| Dist Co-Sg h2.22 | 8 | 30⅛ | 29½ | 29½ | — ¾ |
| Dixie C A 2½ | †100 | 44⅜ | 44½ | 44½ | — ¼ |
| Doehler D C 17ag | 1 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | — ¼ |
| Dome Mines h1.60 | 15 | 25¼ | 24⅞ | 24¾ | — ¼ |
| Douglas Airc Sg | 7 | 51⅝ | 51 | 51⅝ | |
| Dow Chem 3 | 2 | 127⅞ | 126⅜ | 126⅜ | —1⅜ |
| Dow Chem pf 4 | 5 | 107⅜ | 107 | 107 | |
| Dunhill Int | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| duPont de N4¼g | 9 | 140 | 139¼ | 139½ | |
| duPont pf 4½ | 2 | 125 | 124½ | 125 | + ⅞ |
| Dup Lt 1 pf 5 † | 10 | 120 | 120 | 120 | |
| Eagle P Ld .60g | 3 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | |
| Eastern Air L | 7 | 36½ | 36 | 36¼ | — ⅜ |
| EasternRMil 10g | 5 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| Eaton Mfg 3 | 2 | 42⅜ | 42 | 42⅜ | — ⅛ |
| EdisBrosStrs .80a | 2 | 18 | 18 | 18 | — ⅜ |
| E'&Mus Ind .08e | 2 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| El Auto-Lite 2 | 9 | 38 | 37¾ | 38 | + ⅛ |
| Elec Boat 1¼g | 10 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | |
| El Power & Lt | 11 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| El Pow&Lt $6 pf | 5 | 61 | 60¼ | 61 | |
| El Pow&Lt $7 pf | 6 | 84½ | 83¼ | 84½ | + ½ |
| El Storage Bat 2 | 3 | 40⅞ | 40¼ | 40¼ | + ¼ |
| E. PasoNGas 2.40 | 1 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | — ⅜ |
| Endicott J 4 pf4 | 70 | 102 | 101½ | 101½ | — ¼ |
| Eng Pub Service | 18 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | |
| EPSS$1¼pf5½ † | 60 | 92 | 92 | 92 | + ½ |
| Equit Off Bldg | 13 | ⅞ | ¾ | ⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Erie RR 1g | 22 | 10¾ | 10⅜ | 10¾ | |
| Erie RR ct 1g | 47 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Erie RR pf A 5 | 9 | 50 | 48½ | 49¼ | — ⅜ |
| EurekaVClean ⅜g | 7 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| Ex-Cell-O 2.60 | 1 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | — ⅛ |
| ExchangeBuff¼a | ●2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| Fairbanks Morsela | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| Fajardo Sugar 2 | 9 | 23⅞ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — ¼ |
| Farns Tel&Rad 1g | 49 | 12 | 11½ | 11⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Fed Mg & S 3½g | 2 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| Fed Mogul 1 | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | — ⅞ |
| Fed MotTruck .40 | 3 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | + ⅛ |
| Ferro Enam ½g | 1 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Fid P F Ins 1.60a | 7 | 48¼ | 47½ | 47½ | —1 |
| Firestone T&R ⅜e | 5 | 39⅞ | 39½ | 39⅜ | — ¼ |
| First T&R pf 6 | 1 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ | |
| FirstNatStrs 2½ | 37 | 37 | 36⅞ | 37 | + ⅜ |
| Flintkote .90g | 4 | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| Flintkotepf4½ † | 20 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | —1¼ |
| Florence Stove 2 | 2 | 35¾ | 35½ | 35½ | — ¼ |
| FollansbeeStlpf † | 20 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | —1 |
| Food Fair Strs 1 | 1 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Food Mach 1¾g | 12 | 55 | 54¼ | 54¼ | — ¼ |
| Foster Wheeler | 1 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16½ | — ⅜ |
| Francisco Sugar | 6 | 14½ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Freeport Sulph 2 | 5 | 32⅞ | 32¾ | 32⅞ | — ⅛ |
| FruehaufTrail.40a | 4 | 32 | 32 | 32 | — ½ |
| Fruehauf T pf5 † | 60 | 109 | 109 | 109 | |
| Gabriel Co .20g | 5 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| Gair Robert .30g | 3 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | |
| Gair Robt pf1.20 | 3 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14½ | + ⅛ |
| Gamewell Co 2 † | 70 | 28¼ | 28 | 28 | — ⅛ |
| GaWoodland .45g | 1 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | |
| Gaylord Cont .45g | 1 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Am Inv 1g | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| Gen Am Tr 2¼g | 1 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Baking .15e | 5 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| Gen Bronze .60g | 9 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | |
| Gen Cable | 8 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | + ⅛ |
| Gen Cable A | 5 | 13¼ | 12¾ | 13¼ | |
| Gen Cable pf 7k † | 380 | 92¼ | 90½ | 92¼ | |
| Gen Elec 1.40 | 18 | 37½ | 37⅛ | 37½ | + ¼ |
| Gen Foods 1.60 | 10 | 43 | 42 | 42 | — ½ |
| Gen Fds pf 4½ † | 30 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ | |
| Gen G & El A | 8 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| Gen Motors 2 | 62 | 53⅜ | 52½ | 53 | |
| Gen Motors of 5 | 1 | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ | — ⅜ |
| Gen Out Advert | 8 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Prec Eq 1 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — ¼ |
| Gen Print Ink .40 | 6 | 7⅜ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Pub Service | 8 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Ry Sig 1¼g | 7 | 20½ | 20⅜ | 20½ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Refract 1.20 | 1 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | + ½ |
| Gen Shoe 1 | ●3 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¾ | — ¼ |
| Gen Steel pf 6g † | 1 | 86 | 85½ | 86 | + ½ |
| Gen Tel 1.60 | 8 | 23⅛ | 22¾ | 23⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Gen Time Inst ¾g | 2 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ⅛ |
| Gen T&R 1g | 4 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | + ⅛ |
| Gen. T&R pf 4½ † | 50 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ | —1¼ |
| GillettjeSafR .70g | 34 | 9¼ | 8⅞ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Gillett Saf R pf 5 | 6 | 72 | 71⅛ | 72 | + ¾ |
| Gimbel Bros .15e | 2 | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Gimbel Bros 56pf6 | 1 | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | + ¼ |
| Glidden Co .30e | 7 | 20⅜ | 20 | 20 | — ⅜ |
| Glidden cvpf 2¼ | 1 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | — ¼ |
| Gobel Adolf | 2 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | — ⅛ |
| Goebel Brew .20 | 2 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | +1 |
| Gold&Stk Tel 6 † | 5u | 68½ | 68 | 68 | +1 |
| Goodrich B F 2g | 12 | 42¾ | 42 | 42 | — ⅜ |
| Goodrich B F pf 5 | 1 | 99¾ | 99½ | 99¾ | + ¼ |
| Goodyear T & R 2 | 14 | 38½ | 38¼ | 38½ | |
| Goth Hosiery ¼g | 3 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ⅛ |
| Graham-Paige Mot | 14 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | |
| Granby Consl .45g | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| Grand Union ½g | 3 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | + ⅜ |
| Grant W T 1.40 | 3 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| Gt NorIrOre ct 2g | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ⅛ |
| Gt NorPy pf 2g | 23 | 27⅞ | 27⅝ | 27¾ | |
| Gt West Sug 2 | 4 | 25⅜ | 24½ | 25¾ | + ⅛ |
| Gt W Sug pf 7 † | 10 | 148¼ | 148¼ | 148¼ | — ¼ |
| Greene C & Z 2g | 2 | 48⅞ | 48½ | 48½ | — ½ |
| Greyhound Corp 1 | 85 | 21 | 20½ | 21 | + ⅞ |
| Greyhound pf .55 | 6 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| GrumAircEn 1½g | 4 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | |
| Guantan Sugar | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Guantan Sug pf † | 50 | 125 | 124 | 124 | —1½ |
| Gulf Mob & Ohio | 6 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| GulfMob&OhpfSg | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| Gulf Oil 1a | 18 | 45 | 44¾ | 44⅞ | — ¼ |
| Hark-Walker 1 | 2 | 16¼ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | — ⅜ |

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hab-Walk pf 6 † | 20 | 140 | 140 | 140 | +2 |
| Hat Co Am A ½g | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | + ¼ |
| Hayes Mfg | 2 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 † | 60 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | — ½ |
| HerculesMot 2½g | 14 | 24¾ | 24⅛ | 24¾ | |
| Hercules Pdr 2½g | 2 | 80¼ | 80 | 80¼ | + ¼ |
| Hercules P pf 6 † | 10 | 130 | 130 | 130 | — ½ |
| Helly Sugar 1 | ●2 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| Homestake Min | 13 | 42¼ | 41½ | 41¾ | — ¼ |
| Houd-Hersh B 1g | 4 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| HoustonL&P 3.60 | 1 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | — ¾ |
| Houston Oil | 3 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | |
| Hudson & Man | 3 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Hud Bay M&S h2 | 10 | 25 | 24¾ | 25 | — ⅜ |
| Hudson Motor .20g | 3 | 8⅝ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |

# News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

## Willis Urges Papers to Aid Food Industry

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Paul S. Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, today urged the newspapers of the nation to add a drive for economic stabilization to their already broad program of information on the war effort.

"The number one problem on which all those concerned with the nation's food problem should concentrate is economic stabilization in order to bring ceiling prices into focus with the costs of producing food," Mr. Willis said in a speech before the Newspaper Representatives Association.

"While many factors have been forcing costs of food up, the manufacturers have been operating under frozen ceilings. There have been very few upward adjustments of the ceilings on processed food, resulting in an alarming reduction in the margin of gross profits, and sometimes forcing products off the market entirely.

"This is an unhealthy situation to which the OPA must bring relief quickly. If the OPA cannot grant the relief under existing laws, then Congress must make such changes as are necessary in the immediate future. If current conditions continue the well-being of the entire food industry and all allied interests are seriously threatened."

Praising the newspapers for their contributions to various domestic-front war problems, Mr. Willis said that while the War Food Administration had spent $31,000 for a food campaign, it had received more than $800,000 worth of valuable space in its "food fights for freedom" drive.

### Glass Firm Units Now Divisions

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—J. P. Levis, president of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. said that effective Jan. 1 the Libbey Glass Co. of Toledo and the Owens-Illinois Pacific Coast Co. and become divisions of the parent company.


5
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## Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

### Industrial Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna-Standard Engineering | 4¾ | 5¼ |
| American Barge Line Co | 8¾ | 9¼ |
| American Hardware Co | 36¾ | 38¾ |
| American Manufacturing | 36 | 38 |
| American Manufac 5 pf | 86¾ | . |
| American Wringer Co | 7¼ | 8¼ |
| †Amoskeag Company | 33¾ | . |
| †Amoskeag Company pf | 74¾ | . |
| Appleton Company | 33 | 36 |
| Applied Arts Corp | 3 | 3½ |
| Arlington Mills | 39¾ | 43 |
| Atlas Plywood Corp pf | 36¼ | 38¼ |
| Automobile Banking Corp A | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| Automobile Banking $1.50 pf | 18¾ | 20 |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co | 30 | 33¼ |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf | 108½ | . |
| Bendex Home Appliance | 6½ | 6¾ |
| Berkshire Fine Spinning | 15¾ | 17 |
| Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf | 66¾ | . . |
| Bird & Son Inc 3 pf | 99½ | . |
| Boston Wharf Company | 16¼ | 18½ |
| Boston Woven Hose & Rubber | 33¾ | 36¼ |
| Brown Co | 1.70 | 2.00 |
| Brown Co pf | 30½ | 33 |
| Campbell A S Co Inc | 5½ | 6½ |
| Central Railway Signal A | 38¾ | . |
| Chapman Valve Manufac | 29¾ | 32½ |
| Collyer Insulated Wire Co | 14¾ | 16 |
| Crowell-Collier Pub Co | 31 | 33¼ |
| Dewey & Almy Chemical Co | 26½ | 28¾ |
| Domestic Finance Corp pf | 34¾ | 36¾ |
| Draper Corporation | 69 | 72 |
| Dwight Manufacturing Co | 16¼ | 17¾ |
| Eastern Corporation | 7 | 8¾ |
| Eastern Corporation pf | 18¾ | 20¼ |
| Exolon Co | 8¾ | 8½ |
| Family Finance Ine | 10½ | 11½ |
| Family Loan pf A | 33 | 35¼ |
| Food Fair Stores Inc | 44¼ | 47¼ |
| Fruit of the Loom | 31½ | 33¾ |
| General Fire Extinguisher | 14½ | 16¾ |
| General Machinery | 19 | 21¼ |
| Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool | 7¾ | 8½ |
| Goodall Worsted Company | 34 | 37 |
| Graton & Knight Co | 9¼ | 11¾ |
| Graton & Knight Co 7 pf | 93¾ | 97¾ |
| Graton & Knight Co pr pf | 31½ | 34½ |
| Great Northern Paper Co | 31½ | 33¼ |
| Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf | 52¾ | . . |
| Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf | 14 | . . |
| Harrington & Richardson | 1¼ | 3 |
| Haskelite Mfg Co | 8½ | 10½ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co | 26¾ | 27¾ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co | 13¾ | 15¼ |
| International Machine Tool | 8¾ | 9¼ |
| Hooker Electro Chem | 31¾ | 33¾ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf | 34¾ | 36¾ |
| Keith George E Co | 85¼ | . . |
| Kendall Company | 7¾ | 9½ |
| Kennedy's Inc pf | 18¾ | 20¾ |
| Landers Frary & Clark | 35 | 37 |
| Lincoln Stores Inc | 33¼ | 35¼ |
| Lincoln Stores 7 | 107½ | . . |
| Long-Bell Lumber Co | 5¾ | 6¾ |
| Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co | 107½ | 111½ |
| Marathon Paper Mills | 42¼ | 45¼ |
| Marlin-Rockwell Corp | 59¾ | 63 |
| Merck & Co | 42½ | 45¾ |
| Merck & Co 4¼ pf | 108 | 113 |
| Merrimack Manufacturing | 41¾ | 44 |
| Merrimack Manufacturing pf | 60¾ | 65¼ |
| †Metal & Thermit Corp | 19¾ | 23½ |
| Millers Falls Company | 9¾ | 10¾ |
| Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line | 8½ | 8¾ |
| Nashawena Mills | 15¼ | 16¾ |
| Nashua Gummed & C Paper | 62¾ | . . |
| Nashua Manufacturing Co | 38 | 41¼ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf | 70¾ | 74¾ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf | 29½ | 31¾ |
| National Chemical & Mfg | 4¾ | 5¾ |
| National Shirt Shops | 13½ | 14 |
| Naumkeag Steam Cotton | 54¾ | 58¾ |
| Newmarket Manufac Co | 43¾ | 46 |
| Nicholson File Company | 34¾ | 37¼ |
| Nonquitt Mills | 31¼ | 34½ |
| Ohio Finance | 7½ | 8¾ |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line | 39¾ | 42 |
| Parker Appliance | 11¾ | 13¾ |
| Plymouth Cordage Company | 114½ | 119 |
| Quincy Mkt Cold Ster & W | 64 | . . |
| Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf | 85½ | . . |
| Remington Arms Co Inc. | 2¾ | 3¼ |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc. | 28¼ | 30¾ |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc. pf | 28½ | . . |
| Sagamore Manufacturing Co | 48¾ | . . |
| Sanford Mills | 32¼ | 35¼ |
| Submarine Signal Co | 23¾ | 26½ |
| Tampax Inc. | 4¾ | 5¼ |
| Triumph Explosive Inc. | 2½ | 2¾ |
| United Elastic Corp. | 15¾ | 17¼ |
| United Elastic Corp | 15¾ | 17¼ |
| U S Envelope Company | 54¾ | 61½ |
| U S Envelope Co 7 pf | 116¾ | 121½ |
| Waltham Watch Co 6 pf | 48¾ | . . |
| Waltham Watch Co 7 pf | 99½ | . . |
| Wamsutta Mills Inc. | 24¾ | 27¼ |
| Warner & Swasey Co | 9¾ | 10 |
| †Warren Bros Class B | 33¾ | 36¾ |
| Warren Bros Class C | 9¾ | 10¾ |
| West Point Manufacturing | 47¼ | 50¼ |
| Wickwire Spencer Steel | 10¼ | 11¾ |

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

### Public Utility Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama Power $7 pf | 114¼ | 118¼ |
| Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf | 96¼ | 100¼ |
| Birmingham Electric $7 pf | 108¾ | 112¾ |
| Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf | 91¾ | 95¼ |
| Central Pwr & Light 7 pf | 111¼ | 115¼ |
| Florida Power & Lt 7 pf | 109¾ | 113 |
| General Water G & E $3 pf | 41¼ | 43¾ |
| Jamaica Water Supply | 29¾ | 32 |
| Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A | 104¾ | . |
| Jersey Central Power 7 pf | 100¼ | 103¾ |
| Kansas P & L 4½ pf | 102¼ | 104¾ |
| Lake Sup Dist Pwr $ pf | 101¾ | 103¾ |
| New Orleans Pub S $7 pf | 111¾ | 115¾ |
| New Rochelle Wat pf | 8½ | . |
| Northern Natural Gas Co (com) | 28½ | 30¾ |
| No States Power Del 6 pf | 65¾ | 68¾ |
| No States Power Del 7 pf | 72¾ | 75¾ |
| Ohio Power 4½ pf | 111¾ | 115¾ |
| Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf | 108¼ | 112¾ |
| Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf | 114¼ | 118¼ |
| Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf | 98¾ | 101¾ |
| Penn Power & Light $7 pf | 93¾ | 97¼ |
| Public Service Ind | 17½ | 19 |
| Public Service Ind 5 pf | 102¾ | 106¼ |
| Public Service Okla 5 pf | 107½ | 111½ |
| Rochester Gas & El 5 pf | 102½ | 106¼ |
| Rochester Gas & El 6 pf | 103¼ | 106¼ |
| San Diego Gas & Electric | 13¾ | 16 |
| Sierra Pacific Power Co | 18½ | 20½ |
| Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf | 116½ | . |
| Tampa Electric Co | 33¾ | 35¾ |
| Texas Electric Serv 6 pf | 106¾ | 110¾ |
| Texas Power & Light 6 pf | 105¾ | 109¾ |
| Washington Ry & Elec units | 15¾ | 17 |

### Insurance Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna Casualty (4a) | 134½ | 146½ |
| Aetna Insurance (1.60a) | 83¼ | 84¾ |
| Aetna Life (1.20a) | 34¼ | 36 |
| Agricultural (3a) | 71 | 74½ |
| American Alliance (1a) | 20¾ | 22¾ |
| American Casualty Company | 10½ | 11½ |
| American Equitable (1) | 18¾ | 19½ |
| American Insurance New (1½a) | 14 | 15¾ |
| American Re-Insurance (2) | 81¾ | 84¾ |
| American Reserve | 14¾ | 16¼ |
| American Surety (2½) | 59 | 61½ |
| Baltimore-American (.20a) | 6¼ | 7¼ |
| Bankers & Shippers (4) | 80½ | 85½ |
| Boston (16a) | 538 | 560 |
| Camden Fire (1) | 20¾ | 21½ |
| City of New York (1½a) | 17½ | 19¼ |
| Connecticut General Life (1a) | 40½ | 42¾ |
| Continental Casualty (1.20a) | 38½ | 41 |
| Federal (1.40) | 41¾ | 44¾ |
| Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a) | 61½ | 65½ |
| Fireman Fund (82f) (3) | 81½ | 85½ |
| Firemen's Newark (1.40) | 13½ | 14 |
| Franklin Fire (1a) | 25½ | 27½ |
| General Reinsurance (2) | 43 | 46 |
| Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1g) | 16¾ | 18¾ |
| Glens Falls (1.60) | 42¾ | 46 |
| Globe & Republic (½) | 8¾ | 9½ |
| Great American Insurance (1a) | 36½ | 38¾ |
| Hanover (1.20) | 25½ | 27½ |
| Hartford Fire (2a) | 97¼ | 101¾ |
| Home Steam Boiler (1.60a) | 43¼ | 45¾ |
| Home Insurance (1.20a) | 30¾ | 32¾ |
| Homestead (¼g) | 13½ | 15½ |
| Insurance Co N Am (2½a) | 83¾ | 85¼ |
| Jersey Insurance (NY (1½) | 38½ | 41¾ |
| Knickerbocker (½) | 8¼ | 9¼ |
| Maryland Casualty | 8¾ | 9¾ |
| Massachusetts Bonding (2½) | 73 | 78½ |
| Merchants & Mfs NY (.40) | 6¾ | 7½ |
| Merchants Fire Asso (1½a) | 46¾ | 49¾ |
| National Fire (2) | 85¾ | 88¾ |
| National Liberty (.20a) | 6¾ | 7 |
| National Union (3a) | 181 | 191 |
| New Amsterdam Casualty (1g) | 28¾ | 27½ |
| New Brunswick (1½a) | 27½ | 29¾ |
| New Hampshire (1.60a) | 45¼ | 47¾ |
| New York Fire (.80) | 13½ | 14¾ |
| North River (1) | 21¾ | 23¾ |
| Northeast Insurance | 4½ | 5¾ |
| Northern (3a) | 89 | 93½ |
| Pacific Fire (5) | 103½ | 107½ |
| Pacific Indemnity (2a) | 46½ | 48¾ |
| Peerless Casualty Company | 12¾ | 14¼ |
| Phoenix (2a) | 88 | 99 |
| Preferred Accident (.80a) | 14½ | 16 |
| Providence-Washington (1a) | 33¾ | 35½ |
| Reinsurance Cor N York (¼g) | 3¾ | 5¾ |
| Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20) | 26¼ | 28¼ |
| Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a) | 22½ | 24¼ |
| St Paul Fire & Marine (8a) | 238 | 252 |
| Seaboard Surety (1.80g) | 49¼ | 51¾ |
| Security (1.40) | 35¾ | 37¾ |
| Springfield (4½a) | 127½ | 133 |
| Standard Accident | 80¼ | 84 |
| Travelers (16) | 464 | 496 |
| Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a) | 35¾ | 37¾ |
| United States Fire (2) | 46¾ | 49½ |
| United States Guarantee (1.80a) | 67 | 72 |
| Westchester (1.30a) | 29½ | 31¾ |

a-Also extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

### Investment Trusts
Management

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Affiliated Fund Inc | 3.32 | 3.64 |
| Amerex Holding | 32.75 | 34.625 |
| American Business Shares | 3.24 | 3.64 |
| Axe Houghton Fund | 13.37 | 14.36 |
| Bond Inv Tr of America | 99.48 | 103.63 |
| Boston Fund | 16.63 | 17.88 |
| Broad Street Investing | 27.01 | 29.20 |
| Bullock Fund | 14.42 | 16.03 |
| Canadian Investment Fund | 3.08 | 3.70 |
| Century Shares Trust | 27.82 | 29.91 |
| Chemical Fund | 9.48 | 10.36 |
| Christiana Securities Co | 3320.00 | 3448.00 |
| Commodity Corp | 3.39 | . |
| Consolidated Investment Tr | 36.25 | 39.25 |
| Dividend Shares | 1.30 | 1.32 |
| Eaton & Howard Bal Fd | 20.34 | 21.85 |
| Eaton & Howard Stock Fd | 12.18 | 13.09 |
| Equitable Invest Corp | 28.80 | 30.96 |
| Equity Corp $3 pf | 31.80 | 33.75 |
| Fidelity Fund Inc | 17.75 | 19.12 |
| Fund Investors Inc | 21.75 | 23.18 |
| General Capital | 31.80 | 33.97 |
| General Investors Trust | 8.11 | 8.81 |
| Group Securities Inc Fully Admin Shares | 6.75 | 7.43 |
| Railroad Shares | 3.23 | 3.57 |
| Steel Shares | 4.11 | 4.53 |
| Incorporated Investors Tr | 20.10 | 21.61 |
| Institutional Sec: Bk Group | .83 | .91 |
| Institutional Sec: Insurance Group | 1.08 | 1.16 |

†Keystone Custodian Funds

| | Bid | Asked | | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B-1 | .... | 38.80 | S-1 | .... | 25.88 |
| B-2 | .... | 29.05 | S-2 | .... | 13.44 |
| B-3 | .... | 19.71 | S-3 | .... | 10.30 |
| B-4 | .... | 10.19 | S-4 | .... | 4.47 |
| K-1 | .... | 17.79 | K-2 | .... | 18.96 |

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd 90.60 ...
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd 38.50 ...
Maryland Fund 4.20 4.80
Mass Invest Tr 20.40 21.94
Mass Inv 2d Fd 10.51 10.78
Mutual Invest 10.33 11.28
Nation Wide Voting 1.22 1.38
New England Fund 12.11 13.06
Old Colony Tr Assoc 19.00 20.625
Plymouth Fund Inct .43 .53
Putnam Fund 13.33 14.33
Quarterly Income Shares 6.75 6.65
Railway & Light Sec 12.625 14.125
Railway & Light Sec pf 106.25 ...
Repub Invest Fund 3.31 3.64
Scudder Stevens & Clark 80.47 91.27
Spencer Trask Fund 13.75 14.64
State Street Invest 78.84 84.72
Trusteed Am Bk "B" .63 .80
Trusteed Industry Shrs .71 .80
Wellington Fund 16.83 17.40

Fixed and Unit Type

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Assoc Stand Oil | 6.125 | 6.875 |
| Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod | 2.60 | . |
| Cumulative Trust Shares | 4.88 | . |
| Diversified Tr C | 3.00 | . |
| Diversified Tr D | 5.35 | 6.10 |
| Foundation Tr Shrs A | 3.88 | 4.31 |
| Fund Tr Shrs A | 4.57 | 5.31 |
| Nation Wide Sec | 3.85 | . |
| North Am Bond Tr Ctfs | 39.028 | . |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1953 | 2.00 | . |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1955 | 2.63 | . |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1956 | 2.83 | . |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1958 | 2.31 | . |
| Super of Am Tr AA | 2.33 | . |
| US Elec Lt & Pow "A" | 12.50 | . |
| U S Elec Lt & Pow "B" | 1.75 | . |

Investment Banking

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Blair & Co | 1.875 | 2.328 |
| First Boston Corp | 26.75 | 28.75 |

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

### New York Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Manhattan (.80a) | 20½ | 21¾ |
| Bank of New York (14) | 390 | 402 |
| Bankers Trust (1.40) | 47¼ | 48¾ |
| Brooklyn Trust (4) | 93 | 96 |
| Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4) | 95¼ | 98¾ |
| *Chase National (1.40) | 35 | 37 |
| Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80) | 46½ | 48¾ |
| Commercial (new) | 45¼ | 47¾ |
| Continental Bank & Trust (.80) | 18¼ | 19¾ |
| Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40) | 44¾ | 47½ |
| Empire Trust (3) | 72½ | 76¼ |
| First National New York (80) | 1450 | 1490 |
| Guaranty Trust (12) | 309 | 313 |
| Irving Trust (.60) | 13¾ | 14¾ |
| Kings County (80) | 1440 | . |
| Lawyers Trust (1) | 34½ | 37½ |
| Manufacturers Trust (2) | 45¾ | 47¾ |
| Manufacturers Trust pf (3) | 91 | 93 |
| *National City (1) | 23¾ | 25¾ |
| New York Trust (3½) | 89 | 93 |
| Public (1½) | 34¾ | 36¾ |
| Title Guaranty & Trust | 8¾ | 9¼ |
| United States (60a) | 1270 | 1310 |

(a) Also extra or extras. * Ex-dividend.

### Boston Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| †Boston Safe Deposit (16) | 1300 | . |
| First National (3) | 47¾ | 50¼ |
| Merchants National (12) | 306 | 326 |
| †New England Trust (30) | 1400 | . |
| National Rockland (3) | 90 | 98 |
| National Shawmut (1) | 23¾ | 25¾ |
| Pilgrim Trust (8) | 191 | . |
| Second National (4) | 121 | 128 |
| †State Street Trust (8) | 360 | . |
| United States Trust (.50) | 9¾ | 10¼ |
| United States Trust pf (.80) | 15¼ | 16½ |
| Webster & Atlas (2) | 53½ | 56½ |

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

### Boston Stocks
Jan. 13

Total sales (est.), 10,300

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev. close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .30d | Bird&Son. Inc | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13 |
| 2.00 | Bos Edison | 34 | 33¾ | 34 | 33½ |
| 5.00 | Bos Elevated | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 68 |
| .. | Bos & Me pr pf | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | 27 |
| .. | Bos & M st A pf | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| .. | Bos & M st C pf | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | . |
| .84 | Bos Pwr Prop | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 14 |
| .. | Bos & Prov | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| .75d | Copper Range | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 3.00d | E G&F pf | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 33½ |
| 6.50 | E G&F pr pf | 97 | 94½ | 97 | 94¾ |
| .. | E M St Ry | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 6.00d | EMSR 1st pf | 90 | 90 | 90 | 97¼ |
| .. | EMSR pf B | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| .. | E Mass A | 15 | 15 | 15 | 13½ |
| 1.25d | Employ Grp | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¼ |
| .. | Isle Royale | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1¾ |
| 3.00 | Lamson pf | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35 |
| 1.10d | Narr Anc As | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| .. | N E G & E pf | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | 23½ |
| 5.75d | N E Tel & Tel | 108 | 108½ | 108½ | 108 |
| .. | North Butte | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| .60 | Shawmut Assn | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13 |
| 3.00 | Nu Twist Drill | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 29½ |
| 2.50 | Unit Shoe M | 73½ | 73 | 73 | 73½ |
| 1.50 | Unit Sh M pf | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42 | 44-43¾ |

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.


*Tax Exempt in Massachusetts*

$50,000
City of Boston, Massachusetts
Registered 3¼% Bonds
Due December 1, 1972
Yielding 2.10%
Coffin & Burr
Incorporated
BOSTON PORTLAND — Member of Boston Stock Exchange — NEW YORK HARTFORD



Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Founded in 1865
INVESTMENTS
BOSTON NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
Lowell New Bedford Newport Providence Springfield
*Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges*



HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868


## Indictment of Chase Bank Called Outrage by Aldrich

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Indictment yesterday of the Chase National Bank, reputedly the largest commercial banking house in the world, on a charge of engaging in illegal sale and export of industrial diamonds in violation of the Trading With the Enemy Act, was described by Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase board of directors, as an "outrage."

Indicted on the same charge by a Federal grand jury was Leonard J. A. Smit, a dealer in industrial diamonds, and two corporations—Elsantum, Inc., and Anton Smit, Inc.—controlled by Mr. Smit. The dealer pleaded innocent at arraignment here and was released in $5,000 bail for a hearing Feb. 1.

**Says Indictment Ridiculous**

Mr. Aldrich said in a statement that indictment of the bank "simply makes no sense."

"All of the acts complained of," he continued, "happened before Pearl Harbor and, therefore, before the United States entered the war. The Chase National Bank, like all other large banks, had many thousands of transactions which involved the interpretation of the foreign exchange relations. In carrying them out, we were acting in the closest cooperation with the public authorities.

"The indictment alleges that the bank conspired to aid the Axis. This is ridiculous. We are no more guilty of such action than is the Attorney General himself, and we resent having our reputation damaged in this manner.

"What has been done in the name of the administration of justice is a plain outrage on the home front and crass stupidity on the international front."

Attorney General Biddle said earlier in Washington that Mr. Smit, whom he described as a Dutch national, established Elsantum, Inc., in Panama as a non-American "front" for sales of diamonds that reached Germany and Japan.

The Chase National Bank was accused of aiding the transactions by carrying on regular banking and credit transactions with Elsantum and other Smit firms.

Mr. Biddle said an immediate result of the indictments would be "the shutting off of what is believed to be one of the worst leaks of strategic industry materials out of this country to the enemy."

**Under Trading With Enemy Act**

He described the indictments as "the most significant application to date" of the criminal sanctions of the Trading With the Enemy Act and said it was the first time in this war such action had been brought against an American banking institution.

The Attorney General said the indictments, with five others returned by a New York Federal grand jury on Dec. 20, 1943, and made public for the first time today, collectively charge that Mr. Smit and his various companies, through the assistance of the bank, "contrived by illegal means to trade in industrial diamonds in contravention of various wartime laws freezing the funds of certain foreign nationals and prohibiting the export of certain strategic materials."

Mr. Smit was described by Assistant U. S. Attorney Bruno Schachner of New York as a "socially prominent millionaire" and owner of a network of corporations throughout the world, dealing in industrial diamonds and the production of diamond tools which have important uses in war industries. He added that Mr. Smit had been in the United States since before the outbreak of the war on a temporary visa.

After his arraignment, Mr. Smit said his plea of innocent was "sufficient so far as I am concerned." His attorney, Harold F. Corbin, declared that "any claim that Mr. Smit dealt with any Axis countries is false. Such a charge and any implication of it is untrue and easily disproved."

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Chase National Bank pleaded innocent in Federal District Court today to two indictments charging it with conspiracy and violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act in allegedly financing a refugee diamond merchant who is accused of trading with Axis nations.

The plea was entered by Emmet F. Smith, vice-president of the bank, in the bank's behalf. Judge Henry W. Goddard set Feb. 1 for hearing motions in the case.

## Long-Distance Calls on Bell System Network Reach New Peak During 1943

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — The wires of the nationwide Bell Telephone System, the network of companies operating under the aegis of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, carried their heaviest load in 1943, it was disclosed here.

A year-end report compiled by A. T. & T. from the records of the 21 operating telephone companies within the system showed that long-distance messages handled by its Long Lines Department reached a new high of 150 million, as compared with 115 million in 1942.

The crowded condition of long-distance lines remained the No. 1 problem for the telephone system, the report says, with average daily toll conversations hitting a new high of 3,900,000, a gain of nearly half a million conversations a day over last year's average.

Normally, it was said, about 17,000 circuits would have been added to expedite the long-distance calls at their peacetime rate, but shortage of materials cuts this figure down to 4,000. The average speed of service on long-distance calls in 1943 was 3.7 minutes, as compared with 2.3 minutes in 1942 and 1.6 minutes in 1941.

"The shortage of materials, which barred the building of enough long-distance lines to meet the Nation's demands, also brought sharp limitations on local services in many areas," the report continues. "However, telephone service was promptly furnished in all instances where its use was essential to the war effort.

"By effective use of available facilities, the Bell companies were able to fill service requests resulting in a gain of 1,200,000 telephones in use. This brought the system total to a new high of more than 21 million telephones. The figure for the United States for the entire industry passed 26 million."

During the past year, the Bell system intensified its program of conserving strategic materials by getting the maximum use of existing facilities, it was said. Use of new copper was reduced from a peak rate of 92,000 tons a year to an estimated 6,000 tons in 1943, for example, and the latter figure was offset by the copper salvaged by A. T. & T. and returned to the national pool, the report added.

## Your Federal Income Tax

**No. 3**

**Forms of Returns**

Both persons whose income and victory taxes for 1943 have been currently paid in whole or in part through withholding from their wages by employers, and all other persons who are subject to the income tax, must report their income to the Government on forms, or blanks, prescribed by regulations, as a basis for closing their tax account for the year.

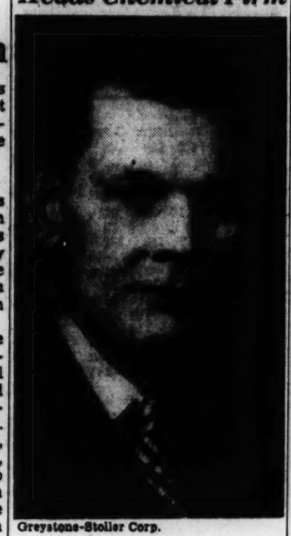
These forms are obtainable from any collector of internal revenue and, generally, from any bank. Other forms are designated for corporations, for partnerships, for trusts and fiduciaries, and for nonresident aliens. Farmers who keep no books of account and use the cash method of reporting income must attach a special schedule (Form 1040F) to their return. For individuals, either of two forms of return may be used, depending upon the amount and source of income to be reported.

Form 1040: This form is intended for general use of citizens and residents of the United States. It contains spaces to show the amount of income from various sources, allowable deductions, exemptions and credits, the computation of tax liability on 1943 income, the amount, if any, of tax forgiven for 1942, and the amount of the unforgiven tax for 1942. As most of the items require some explanation in order to be allowable, the form also contains special spaces, which are called "schedules," to show in more detail how the income or the deductions and credits are determined.

Form 1040A: This is a short form report which may, at the option of the taxpayer who makes his return on the cash basis, be filed instead of Form 1040 by any citizen or resident whose gross income was $3,000 or less during 1943, provided all this income consists wholly of one or more of the folowing: salary, wages, bonuses, commissions, dividends, interest, or annuities. In determining the income tax on this form, it is necessary only for him to enter the amount of gross income, deduct the credit allowable for dependents, and enter the appropriate amount of income tax in accordance with one's personal exemption status, as shown in the table on the back of the form. This form has no entries for deduction of expenses, since the income taxes indicated in the table are computed after taking into account what have been considered average deductions for persons of this income class. In determining the victory tax, he needs only to enter the amount of gross income, deduct a specific exemption, and make a brief computation, entering the result in the proper spaces. Additional spaces are provided to show the amount of 1942 tax forgiven and the amount of unforgiven tax to be paid as part of the liability for 1943.

Returns for the calendar year 1943 of persons who are within the United States must be filed not later than March 15, 1944. If the return is filed by mailing, it should be posted in ample time, and with sufficient postage, to reach the collector's office on or before March 15, 1944. Returns received later than the due date are subject to a penalty variable according to the latness in filing.

### Heads Chemical Firm



Greystone-Stoller Corp.

**G. W. Dolan**

Elected president of the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., succeeding E. M. Allen, who retired. Mr. Dolan, formerly executive vice-president, has been with the company since 1930.

## Circulating Money Hits All-Time High At $27,200,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Inflationary pressures were heightened in the third quarter of 1943 by an increase of $1,200,000,000 in the amount of money in circulation over the total at mid-year, the Office of War Information reported.

The gain in cash and checking accounts occurred despite inauguration of the withholding tax and opening of the Third War Loan drive in that quarter, OWI said in its third monthly report on economic stabilization.

Although the increase was only half as great as the rise in the second quarter of 1943, it brought the total of money in circulation to an all-time high of $27,200,000,000.

Redemptions of war bonds increased progressively through the quarter, reaching a total of $148,498,000 in September. Sales totalled $20,862,845,000 in September, an increase of nearly $800,000,000 over sales of the previous month.

Personal tax payments amounted to $4,800,000,000 in the third quarter, four times the total for the corresponding period of 1942 and reflecting three months of withholding tax and the September 15 payments by some taxpayers.

OWI noted that the quarter covered by its report marked the close of practically one year of price and wage controls under the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942. In that year, the cost-of-living index advanced 5 per cent, OWI said, but remained stationary in the third quarter.

In the July-August-September quarter, the Government's war expenditures were $21,500,000,000 compared with $15,300,000,000 for the same three months of 1942.

## Federal Jury Finds Anaconda Wire Officials Guilty

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 13 (AP)—The Pawtucket plant of the Anaconda Wire & Cable Company and four plant officials were found guilty by a Federal jury last night of charges that they conspired to manufacture and deliver defective wire to the Army Signal Corps.

Besides the corporation, those found guilty were:

William H. Morley, former manager of the Pawtucket plant and now assistant general manager for the parent company in Providence; Jacob Eagleson, manager and former superintendent at the Pawtucket plant; Lowell K. Morrow, chief inspector and chemist at the plant, and William Eagleson, brother of Jacob and senior employee in the water test room at Pawtucket.

Judge John P. Hartigan continued the cases for sentences until 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning and refused the defendants bail.

## WFA to Accept Dried Egg Offers for Feb. Delivery

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration announced that it will accept offers from the manufacturers for dried whole eggs for February delivery under a temporary program designed to stabilize sagging producer prices.

The dried eggs will be used to meet war requirements. A purchase program for the remainder of 1944 will be announced later.

### Alton Issue on Market

CHICAGO (AP)—Harris, Hall & Co. headed a group of investment banking firms which was awarded an offering of $3,675,000 of Alton Railroad Company 2¼ per cent serial equipment trust certificates due Feb. 1, 1945, to 1954. The certificates will be offered to the public at prices to yield from 1 to 2½ per cent.

### U. S. Steel Unit to Change Name

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Steel Corp. announced the name of its subsidiary, the Gerrard Co. of Chicago, would be changed to Gerrard Steel Strapping Co., effective Jan. 1 The new name will not involve any change in the management or business of the company.

## WPB Removes Sales Curb On Excess Steel

WASHINGTON (AP)—In an attempt to move into useful channels a considerable quantity of excess steel which is piling up in the hands of war contractors, the War Production Board has removed all curbs on its purchase by dealers and warehouses.

This amendment is expected to be followed, within a fortnight or so, by the repeal of the prohibition against the use of iron and steel in the management of several hundred common household and commercial items.

The new ruling makes all general steel products available to steel warehouses—which in effect are supply houses for the smaller forms of steel—and other dealers. Previously distributors could purchase only certain designated types.

The amendment permits any person to qualify as a dealer, even if he was not in business in August, 1941, as originally required. The volume of idle steel is expected to grow as additional war contracts are canceled and contractors are left with surplus materials.

Dealers are not permitted, however, to buy from primary steel producers, except for direct shipment to consumers.

In reselling such stocks, warehouses are obliged to observe the limitations laid down by the Controlled Materials Plan; these restrictions, however, are in process of revision. They limit the amount which a warehouse can sell to any single purchaser, and make it mandatory upon warehouses to fill certain urgent types of orders first.

## N. Y. Banks Set New Records in Deposits And U. S. Holdings

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Deposits in New York banks and their holdings of government securities reached record-breaking totals in 1943.

Elliott V. Bell, state superintendent of banks, in his annual report to the governor and legislature, said deposits in banks rose $2,434,000,000 in the first 10 months of last year to a new high of $23,685,000,000.

Government security holdings by banks increased $3,481,000,000 in the same period to a record amount of $14,383,000,000.

"The remarkable rise in deposits and the fact that virtually all of this increase has been invested in obligations of the U. S. Government," Mr. Bell noted, have given state banking institutions "an opportunity to strengthen their asset position as never before."

NEW YORK (AP)—The Chase National Bank of New York, world's largest commercial bank, reported deposits and resources on Dec. 31 were slightly under the preceding quarter but were higher than at the end of 1942.

The big bank announced total deposits at the end of 1943 were $4,375,582,000 compared with $4,442,999,000 at the end of September and $4,291,467,000 as of Dec. 31, 1942.

Resources totaled $4,679,974,000 on Dec. 31 compared with $4,740,089,000 on Sept. 30 and $4,589

# Egan Traveled Far Before He Finally Joined Bruins

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

It took Pat Egan on a short tour through the National Hockey League and on an extended circumnavigation of Canada before he got where he always wanted to get—with the Boston Bruins. Martin Joseph arrived here yesterday, and from the smile of pleasure his ambition is well satisfied.

"I've always wanted to play with the Bruins," he said as he visited the Bruins' office for the first time. "And when I first joined the National League with Americans in 1939 I wanted to more than ever. After all the Bruins were tops."

**To Make Debut**

Finally he got here, as have so many others who have set their hearts on playing for Boston, and he makes his debut in a Bruins' uniform against New York Rangers Saturday night at the Garden. Just how effective he will be at first is questionable, though, for he admits—and Ross concurs — that he is not yet in shape. Manager Jack Adams did not play him enough in Detroit following his discharge after 11 months in the Canadian Army.

Pat was with Amerks until the team was disbanded for the duration. When the players were sold to the other clubs, Adams purchased Egan along with Harry Watson. Bruins are his third club in the four seasons he has been in the majors. Previously he had played with Seattle in the Pacific Coast League.

**Done Most Everything**

Between hockey seasons Pat has done most everything. He has worked as a farmhand in Alberta, a surveyor in British Columbia, a gold miner in Ontario, and a shipyard worker in Vancouver. Before he joined the Army he almost shipped out to the Far East on a $1,000 trip on a windjammer.

Egan's nomadic instincts come naturally, since his folks had that feeling when they came over from Ireland. And they extend even to hockey, for Pat likes nothing better than to roam all over the ice—with the puck of course.

Like most other top athletes he is proficient in more than one sport. In high school he played football, baseball, and soccer, besides hockey, and while he was in the Army he coached and played for the Army lacrosse team in Valley Field. Pat wound up second high scorer in the league.

**Lives Near Thompsons**

At home in Calgary, where he lives about a half block from Paul and Tiny Thompson, Pat first began his admiration for Eddie Shore, for whom and with whom he later played. "I was only a little shaver," he said, "but I remember a shooting contest in which Shore and the Thompsons competed. They tried to hit a target with a puck shot from the floor. I sidled over besides Shore, and later I even shook his hand and talked to him. He really taught me how to skate later."

With the Bruins Pat will team at defense with Dit Clapper, the one whom he bumped into here in Boston three winters ago when he broke his leg. Thus do the fortunes of hockey go.

Egan is hopeful that the fortunes of the Bruins will turn for the better and intends personally to see that they do. After all it took him a long time to get here, and now that he has arrived he plans to stay.

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**Briefs:** The Bruins returned to Boston today after their short midwinter vacations . . . They practice tomorrow at 5 p. m. at the Garden . . . Marty Madore, former Olympic who was released, is on his way west to play for Phil Henderson on the West Coast . . . A letter from Frank Selke of Toronto Maple Leafs throws an interesting light on the Bruins' 12-3 loss there last Saturday . . . Wrote Frankie, "For three quarters of the first period it seemed as if your goaltender was going to beat us single handedly, but once we got rolling our boys could not do anything wrong" . . . He also pointed out that the Bruins had the mitsfortune to catch the Leafs extra hot . . . Olympics will not be able to practice before their game with Rovers at the Garden tomorrow night . . . Sunday afternoon they face Brooklyn Crescents at the North Station rink.

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More than half of the buses in the United States are used to haul school children. But they can't be used to haul basketball teams.

## *Meeting Specifications*

Associated Press

**Inspection by the Boss**

**Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins is shown here feeling the width of the shoulders of Pat Egan, his new defenseman whom he got from Detroit in exchange for Flash Hollett. By the looks on his face, Ross is mighty pleased.**

# Los Angeles Determined To Get Major League Ball

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13 (AP)—In one manner or another, Los Angeles intends to have a major league baseball franchise after the war, and it fully expects, also, to be represented in the National Professional Football League.

The nation's fourth largest city has been supporting, and liberally, a first class minor league club, the Los Angeles Angels, who have outdrawn at the turnstiles some of the major loop representatives, but, as Clarence (Pants) Rowland puts it, "We'll simply have to get major league baseball when this war is over."

**Top Executive**

Rowland, a shrewd veteran of the baseball wars, was voted the minor leagues' top executive in 1943. He made the Angels the best drawing minor league club in America last season. He envisions the possibility of a third major league, operating from Portland, Ore., south to Los Angeles.

"This Pacific Coast area is the fastest growing in the nation," says Pants. "If my associate presidents don't agree with me in striving to get our league classified as a third major, then Los Angeles is going out to buy into the American or National just as soon as a franchise is available."

There are several hurdles to clear, as Rowland knows all too well. There was an amendment to the major-minor agreement enacted at the last session providing that if any major league team was placed in this territory the purchaser would have to acquire the physical property, reimburse the Coast League for loss of a member, and also reimburse the league owners individually.

**Cost Money**

It would cost considerable money but this populous area undoubtedly is ready, and has been ready for several years, to pay for major league baseball.

Continues Rowland: "Our baseball supporters definitely are major league-minded. In Los Angeles, we have all the essentials with which to successively operate major league baseball. Our clubs last year would have finished fifth or higher in either of the major circuits. The surface on this entire Pacific Coast hasn't yet been scratched."

War uncertainty may prevent major league football from coming to the Pacific Coast next year, but Los Angeles and San Francisco both want franchises and they are two of the best football towns in the entire West. Crooner Bing Crosby wants to establish a franchise in Los Angeles and Don Ameche, actor-sportsman, is anxious to have a Hollywood representative.

# *Notes on the Sports Front*

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Risking a long-range prediction: The postwar sports boom you've been hearing about will be in the amateur, rather than the professional, field. . . . Pro sports won't find the going very easy under the proposed National Service Law, although some may survive. . . . Meanwhile college athletics get the benefit of Navy support and leaders feel certain that any demobilization plan will include subsidies of some sort to encourage boys to resume their college studies. . . . That should equip the colleges with mature, experienced athletes and at the same time eliminate the lure of a little quick money for playing professionally. . . . Another prediction: If all this takes place, the colleges will spoil their own racket by hoisting prices to five dollars for any $1.50 football game, just as they did back in the Twenties.

♪ ♪ ♪

When Admiral William Halsey returned from the South Pacific just in time to see the East-West football game New Year's Day, he tried to slip into his seat without being recognized. . . . He almost had succeeded when his foot slipped and landed on the toes of an Army private. . . . "Ow!" protested the soldier, "look where you're going, Mac." . . . The Admiral turned and the private, recognizing the grin he had seen in newspaper photos, flushed and snapped into a salute. . . . Then he stuck out his other foot and asked: "Please step on that, too."

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Tim Cohane, New York World Telegram: "The Yankee situation has several angles unfavorable to a sale. For one thing, the Yankees are Ruthless. For another, so is Judge Landis.

♪ ♪ ♪

Four days before the Army-Navy "Lily Bowl" football game in Bermuda, Danny Vargo, the Sailor tailback from Akron, Ohio, requested special liberty "to celebrate the Navy victory." He got a three-day pass. . . . When the "Rebels" and "Yankees" played a couple of softball games recently at a South Pacific Marine base, the only casualty was Corp. Dom Defalco of Hoboken, N. J. Dom, an officer of the Hoboken Master Barbers' Association, naturally was chosen as umpire. . . . And he became so flustered by the intense rivalry: that he called a Yankee out after only two strikes.

## Hoppe Holds Cue Lead Over Rival

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (AP)—Artful Willie Hoppe, king of the cue ball, held firmly to his lead over San Francisco's Welker Cochran in their 2,150-round cross-country exhibition three cushion billiard match.

Hoppe won the final of yesterday's three blocks, 50 to 49, in 53 innings, after dropping the first two sessions. He went an extra inning to make it 52-50, Cochran reaching the 400-point mark in the Chicago portion of the match.

Yesterday's sessions gave Hoppe a lead of 798 to 742, although Cochran has outscored him here, 400 to 398.

## National Hockey League

| | W | L | T | Pts | Goals For | Goals Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 20 | 3 | 3 | 43 | 125 | 59 |
| Toronto | 15 | 11 | 2 | 32 | 131 | 106 |
| Boston | 13 | 10 | 4 | 30 | 128 | 127 |
| Detroit | 9 | 11 | 4 | 22 | 85 | 97 |
| Chicago | 10 | 15 | 0 | 20 | 94 | 112 |
| New York | 4 | 20 | 1 | 9 | 83 | 147 |

# Pro Football League Looks Beyond 1944

CHICAGO, Jan. 13—The growing National Football League is trying to put the right foot forward without tripping over itself.

Casting an eye beyond 1944 to the postwar future, executives convened today in the final session of their annual midwinter meeting with action still to be taken on bids for franchises from Buffalo, N. Y., Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

After spending 15 hours yesterday attempting to determine whether it liked or disliked the feeling of growing up, the pro circuit, flushed with one of its most successful financial seasons in history in 1943, still pondered problems originally before it—that of expansion.

There appeared to be three alternatives emerging from yesterday's blustery oratory:

1. To continue its prewar size of 10 teams by having two clubs merge such as Philadelphia and Pittsburgh did last year.

2. To operate as an 11-team setup with Boston, which was granted a franchise last June, going into business as a sixth member of the eastern division.

3. To accept Buffalo's franchise, backed by Sam Cordovano, line coach under Lou Little for 14 years at Columbia and four other prominent Buffalo business men, and operate as a 12-team league with Buffalo joining the western division.

It was understood that the league executives were split 50-50 on all three propositions, reacting cautiously in the face of a limited player supply this year and not desiring to bite off more than they can chew.

It was believed that bids for franchises by Los Angeles, which were headed by Bing Crosby and three Chicago sportsmen, and San Francisco, backed singularly by wealthy A. J. Morobito, would either be tabled until the league's spring meeting or be accepted with the understanding that neither city operate until after the war.

The only thing down to earth about yesterday's activity was the apology Ralph Brizzolara, business manager of the Chicago Bears made to George Preston Marshall, owner of the Washington Redskins.

The two men, fined $500 each by Commissioner Elmer Layden after their altercation at the pro championship play-off game in Chicago Dec. 26, seemingly had settled their differences without benefit of a hearing after protesting Layden's levy.

## Rangers to Try Three New Men

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—The New York Rangers, still attempting to strengthen their last-place club in the National Hockey League, have acquired three players, including Kilby Macdonald, a former Ranger recently discharged from the Canadian Army.

Macdonald was the outstanding rookie in the circuit in 1939-40 while playing with the Rangers. He slumped the next two years and eventually landed with Buffalo. The Rangers got him from Buffalo in return for the rights to three amateurs, Hub Macey, Nesterlubeck, and Spence Tatchell.

The other two new players who'll be in Ranger uniforms are Hank Damore of the Brooklyn Crescents and Jimmy Jamieson of the New York Rovers.

## Huskies Vs. Maine

Northeastern University's basketball team, winner of three out of five starts this winter, will meet its first home college opponent, the University of Maine, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in the Johnson Memorial Gymnasium of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

The Huskies beat three service teams, Naval Dispensary 83-56, Naval Communications 63-35, and Naval Keymen 63-36. Games were dropped to Navy Yard Marines 62-54, and Rhode Island State 82-45.

## Rosy Ryan Signed

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 13 (AP)—Appointment of Wilfred (Rosy) Ryan, one-time Boston pitcher, to manage the Minneapolis American Association baseball team this year was announced by President Mike Kelly.

## Basketball Scores

*By the Associated Press*

**East**

Rochester 41, Cornell 35.
Haverford 51, Loyola (Md.) 41.
St. Josephs 49, Princeton 31.
City College New York 41, Brooklyn 33.
Muhlenberg 58, Philadelphia C. O. 41.
Tufts 56, Worcester Tech 55.
Yale 43, Coast Guard Academy 38.
Pittsburgh 44, Geneva 38.
Long Island U. 51, West Virginia 39.
Connecticut Wesleyan 58, Fort Trumbull Marines School 52.
Army 60, Swarthmore 29.
Washington & Jefferson 42, Bethany 34.
Ellis Island C. G. 46, Rider College 33.
Lasalle 43, Philadelphia Marines 30.
Navy Fleet Club 52, Bates College 43.
Drew 67, Newark U. 22.
Stevens 75, Webb 33.

**Middlewest**

Oklahoma A-M 59, Oklahoma U. 40.
Valparaiso 47, DePauw V-5 35.
Ottumwa Nav. Air St. 46, St. Ambrose 45.
Camp Grant 64, Augustana 36.
Hamline 50, Macalester 31.
Rolla Miners 89, Ft. Leonard Wood Signal Corps 34.
Rockhurst College 39, Washburn 30.
Warrensburg Mo. Teachers 41, Park College 40.
Washington (St. Louis) 38, Atlas Powder 33.
Denison 108, Ohio Northern 40.
Hutchinson Kan. Naval Air Station 48, Wichita Boeing 40.
Wichita Beech 49, Wichita Cessna 40.
Great Lakes 62, Illinois State Normal 53.
Wittenberg 64, Earlham 26.
Cape Girardeau Mo. Teachers 42, Carbondale, Ill. 38.
Phillips Oilers 73, Camp Chaffee 40.

**South**

Fort Jackson 64, South Carolina 44.
Murry Ky. State 68, Smyrna Tenn. Army Air Base 62.
Fort Bragg 51, N. C. State College 37.
Louisiana State 51, Camp Van Dorn 18.
Norfolk Naval Training Station 63, Norfolk Naval Air Station 44.
Fairmont W. Va. State 68, Salem 43.

**Southwest**

Texas A&M Randolph Field 62.
So. Methodist 60, Texas Christian 39.

# CLASSIFIED

*(Continued from previous page)*

**HAIRDRESSING**

AL, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
Specialist in Permanent Waving
186 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead (N. Y.) 1633.

**HOSIERY REPAIRING**

HOSIERY REPAIRS 17c, Nylons, Silks, Rayons, all makes: full fashioned fine Lisle or Rayon Mesh Hosiery $1.00; ceiling price $1.23; first quality only. ROSEWIN, 305 Fifth Avenue, Room 801, N. Y. C.

**LINENS**

HANAN'S OUTLET SHOP
LINENS, YARNS, INFANT WEAR
81 Main Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

**MILLINERY**

"MODETTE." FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS, values $7.50-$17.50. Priced at $2.95-$3.95-$4.95-$5.95. Come in, hours around. No obligation to buy. "MODETTE," 55 West 42nd Street, New York. Suite 1046.

**PAINTING AND DECORATING**

INTERIOR decorating, painting, papering, and calcimining; work guaranteed. Estimates given. P. V. STRYCHAR ARN. 1158 (Main.)

**PECANS FOR SALE**

NEW CROP, budded pecans, prepaid to you. Big Pecans in shell 5 pounds $2.95, 10 lbs. $5.45; shelled pecans, 3 lbs. $3.45, 5 lbs. $5.45, 10 lbs. $10.45. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION, Camilla, Ga.

**PEN REPAIRING**

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While You Wait—Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes—Pens—Pencils—Sets—Engraving.
PENCRAFT INC.
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston LIB 3913

**PIANOS FOR SALE**

STEINWAYS, other Grands, reasonable. We buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1353 6th Ave. (55th), New York. Circle 7-3879.

**PIANO TUNING**

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 30-mile radius. Spinets and grands purchased. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 23 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

**RADIO SERVICE**

Radio Repairing
CROKER EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y., Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FLushing 9-6056.

**TRUNKS**

SELL US YOUR OLD TRUNKS
COPLEY LUGGAGE WORKS
472 Boylston St., Boston KEN. 1750

**TYPEWRITERS**

CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
REPAIRED, RENTED, AND SERVICED
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

**VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE**

TO FIND your special aptitudes and learn how to use them constructively, consult Careers for Women, 343 Madison, MU 3-0393, N. Y. C.

**WANTED TO BUY**

ICE CREAM CABINETS with or without compressors, or compressors alone. Will buy any number. CHELO
6901 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 51 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 439 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1291.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

*Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions*

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

### RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

| | One Edition | All Editions |
|---|---|---|
| 1 or 2 times | 35c | 70c |
| 3 times within 7 consecutive days | 30c | 60c |
| 3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks | 25c | 50c |
| 6 consecutive days | 25c | 50c |

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

| | One Edition | All Editions |
|---|---|---|
| 1 or 2 times | 18c | 36c |
| 3 times within 7 consecutive days | 15c | 30c |
| 6 consecutive days | 12c | 25c |

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

## Connecticut

**BRIDGEPORT**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: 4-6385.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry C. Reid and Son
*Registered Jewelers*
*American Gem Society*
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

**Sunoco Products**
CHARLES H. PALLMAN
Main and Porter Streets
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Buy Now at Howland's January Clearance
Dozens of super values in every department of the store!
HOWLAND'S

*Two Outstanding Events at Read's*
4th War Loan Bond Drive
and an exhibition of "Nations of the British Commonwealth at War"
READ'S

KEM-TONE
Modern Miracle Wall Finish Will Even Paint Over Wallpaper.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1009 Broad Dial 6-0113

**CONNECTICUT**

**BRIDGEPORT** (Continued)

DODGE-PLYMOUTH
*Dodge Trucks*
*Sales and Service*
THE BLUE RIBBON GARAGE, Inc.
983 Fairfield Avenue

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER MAIN AND BANK STREETS
Money to loan on First Mortgages
Collateral loans made on Legal Stocks, Bonds and Bank Books

**GREENWICH**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2167, Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday, Wednesday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE WITH SAFETY at THE FIRST FEDERAL
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION of GREENWICH
*Current Rate of Return On All Types of Savings 2½%*
*Accounts Insured Up to $5,000.00*
TELEPHONES 4650—4651
289 Greenwich Avenue

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
*Electrical Contracting and Repairing*
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

Both Galvanized and Steel Snow Shovels and Snow Pushers
Greenwich Hardware Company
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

The Greenwich Cab Co.
*at the railroad station*
Complete Car Servicing
Used Cars
SERVICE TEL. 4300 TAXI TEL. 3000

THE VOGUE SALON
*Hairdressers and Cosmeticians*
Revlon Nail Polish
One West Elm Street Tel. 2323

*The Blossom Shop*
32 West Putnam Avenue Phone 3430
WEDDINGS
FLORAL DESIGNS
*Best in Flowers for All Occasions*

GAS Is Vital War Material
*Use It Wisely!*
THE GREENWICH GAS CO.
253 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
*Fine Groceries and Fruits*
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVENUE

Finch's Pharmacies
*Two Stores for Your Convenience*
*The Only Authorized Agents for*
Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
54 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

**HARTFORD**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Olson Beauty Salon
SPECIALS: Mon., Tues., Wed. Shampoo and Finger Wave 75c
"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Permanent Waves $5 up
Rooms 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

"Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"
SAVITT—Jeweler
35 Asylum Street

schultz BEAUTY SALONS
Established 1906
Connecticut's COLD Permanent Waving Specialists
983 Main St., Hartford 5-3171
234 Farmington Ave., Hartford 7-2510
941 Farmington Ave., West Hartford 23-4471
3 Sedgwick Rd., West Hartford 3-6700
960-E Farmington Ave., W. Hartford 3-6233

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

**MERIDEN**

*January Clearance Sale*
now going on
BENSON'S
38 Colony Street

FINAL CLEARANCE of Every Department
*An opportunity for all.*
STYLETEX CO.
9 and 11 COLONY STREET

**CONNECTICUT**

**MERIDEN** (Continued)

*Excellent Values*
Coats, Furs, Dresses
CHERNIACK'S

**MIDDLETOWN**

EMPIRE Shoe Rebuilders
Shoes Repaired to look Like New
Suede Shoes a Specialty
*Hats Cleaned, Reblocked*
147 MAIN STREET

WRUBEL'S
ANNUAL STORE-WIDE JANUARY CLEARANCE
*Now in Progress*
Odd Lots—Broken Assortments at Drastic Price Reductions!

Get to Know
R. W. Camp Co.
FOR GOOD CLOTHES
for the men of the family
412-416 Main Street

Keser's Flower Shop
*Our Flowers Are Always Fresh*
170 Court Street Telephone 1513

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
COAL COKE OIL WOOD
Electric Furnace Man Coal Stokers
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
Silhorco Oil Burners
891 MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 18-W

**NEW BRITAIN**

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
DEPARTMENT STORE
305 Main Street New Britain

JANUARY CLEARANCE of FINE FURS
Connecticut Furriers
87 West Main Street New Britain

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
*Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning*
Call 364
Branch Offices 96 W. Main St. 308 Main St. 1009 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

**NEW HAVEN**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315, 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat
Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8329

Herlin Press INC.
*Job Printing Labels*
*Folders Catalogs*
317 COMMERCE STREET, NEW HAVEN
NEW HAVEN 8-8137 BRIDGEPORT 5-9905

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

Shartenberg's
*Devoted to Your Better Living*

The Shop on Wheels
CHARLES A. MENZIES
Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service
INCORPORATED
67 WHITNEY AVE. 8-2197

Coombs
*"Flowers by Wire"*
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, INC.
71 Elm Street 8-0749

**NORWALK**

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
101 WALL STREET NORWALK

SEE NEXT PAGE


20th Annual SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
All-Star
Plus the Old Favorites
CONTINUOUS 1 TO 11 P.M.
SATURDAY 10 A.M. TO 11 P.M.
Log Rolling, Fly Casting, Canoe Tilting, State Exhibits
Dancing Bears; Sharkey, the Talking Seal; Badminton Champions; Ferdinand, the Bull; Benson's Retrievers; Sensational Knife-Throwing Gibsons; Larry Griswold, Aquacade Diving Clown; Skating Macks; Shooting Mansfields; Water Ballet, Miss America.
ADMISSION 85¢ CHILDREN 40¢
6000 SEATS
JAN. 14 thru 18th
BOSTON ARENA
Direction CAMPBELL-FAIRBANKS EXPOSITIONS INC.

RESTAURANTS
NEW YORK CITY

OPEN HOUSE ... EVERY SUNDAY
Comes the Sabbath you'll find the Gatchkey out and The White Turkeys dressed in their Sunday best. It's to welcome you for real old-fashioned New England meals and early Americana.
Brunch 12 noon to 3:00 p.m.
Dinner from 1:00 to 9:00 p.m.
THE WHITE TURKEYS
250 Madison Ave. at 40th Street MU 3-1581
One University Pl. at Washington Sq. AL 4-5671

Walter Winchell says:
"Plank Cleve May Downey is high priestess of Southern Fried Chicken!"
Luncheon From 85c
Dinner From $1.50
9 Dining Rooms Men's Grill Lounge
Chevy Chase Room Now Also Open for Dinners
Closed Sunday
OLNEY INN
13 East 49th St., New York City
(One-Half Block from Radio City)
OLNEY INNS: Olney, Md., and Miami Beach

The King of the Sea and his Royal Family of Fish
Imperial CRABS Served at FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE
One Vest Ave. Bet. 53rd & 54th Sts. Tel. CI 5-9269

Jane Dawes'
RESTAURANT
148 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:15
DINNER 5:30 to 8:15
Closed Sunday Circle 7-0176

Nancy Lord
Open Sundays & Closed Saturdays
Luncheons from 65c
Dinners from $1.10
621 Madison Avenue
Bet. 60 and 61 Sts. REg. 4-0660

Eugenia Allen Cafeteria
8 WEST 49TH STREET at Radio City
APPETIZING LUNCHEON SERVED From 11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
DELICIOUS DINNER SERVED From 5 to 7:30 P. M.
Eugenia Allen, Mgr.

SUNDAY BRUNCH
—NOON UNTIL 4—
OUR FAMOUS HOT POPOVERS
DINNER, NOON UNTIL 9
Town and Country
RESTAURANT
264 PARK AVE., bet. 48th and 49th Sts.
PHONE VOlunteer 5-4366
DEWEY LANE MANAGEMENT

THE Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVE.
Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self-Service
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.
No Liquor Served

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
will enjoy the hot breads, fried chicken, fresh vegetables and other delicious dishes served in our cafeteria and sandwich shop. Special combinations at breakfast, luncheon and dinner
DIXIE KITCHEN
AIR CONDITIONED
1 EAST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK
One Block from Radio City

WELCOME TO HEARTHSTONE!
Good Food . . . Good Cheer . . . Good Friends
Luncheon from 65c
Dinner from $1.25
The HEARTHSTONE
15 East 48th St. 120 East 23rd St.

blue bowl RESTAURANT
Luncheon .80-.75 127 E. 49th St., N. Y. C.
Dinner .75-1.35 ELDORADO 5-9243
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Cortile
37 W. 43 St.
36 W. 44 St.
Opp. Stern's
Luncheon from 50c
Dinner from 75c
An Old World Spot Just West of 5th Ave.
One Block from Fifth Church

THE EMILY BURMEISTER RESTAURANT
84 SEVENTH AVE. at 15TH ST.
Lunch 12-2 from 55c
Dinner 5-8 from 80c
CLOSED SUNDAYS

DIANA COFFEY'S
RESTAURANT & CAFETERIA
"A Friendly Atmosphere"
165 East 33 St. Bet. Lexington & 3 Ave.
Closed Saturday, Sunday MU. 4-9488

HANS JAEGER'S
Lexington Ave., cor. 85th St., N. Y. C.
Made Famous by its Guests for Unusually Fine Foods. Congenial Atmosphere. Music Nightly. Breakfast. Banquets. Weddings, etc.
Phone BUtterfield 8-8200

King Arthur • London Terrace
RESTAURANTS
605 W. 52nd St. Near 9th Ave., N. Y. C.
Serving the finest foods for discriminating palates. Luncheon, Dinner and a la carte. Breakfasts, Banquets, Weddings, etc. Music nightly. CHelsea 2-9000

THE JUMBLE SHOP
28 West 8th Street
Our Reputation is for better food at reasonable prices
Open Sundays SPring 7-2540

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
12 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. 65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1867

PORTSMOUTH N. H.
For Good Yankee Cooking Come to the BLUE GOOSE RESTAURANT
106 Congress Street

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

## CONNECTICUT

### NORWALK (Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-1024. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

### STAMFORD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7825, 1 to 9 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

*Shop Here and Save*
STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
WITH THE SAVINGS BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Buettner's
Main at Summer St., Stamford Ph. 4-2117
Better Furniture, Rugs and Carpets

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
*Mending and darning free of charge*
WE CALL AND DELIVER

### WATERBURY

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-6297. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sullivan's
BOYS' and MEN'S WEAR
Waterbury and Torrington
OVERCOATS . . . .
For Boys 6 to 12, $14.95 to $16.95
12 to 18, 16.95 to 25.00
Young Men—
17 to 40, 25.00 to 40.00
For Men, all sizes . . 30.00 to 55.00
*Fine selections still available both stores*

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
*"Waterbury's Dependable Store"*
"Wamsutta Supercale"
Sheets and Pillow Cases
of finely woven percale in the softest finish. Plain and Hemstitched.
Sheets $4.20 to $6.05
Cases $1.20 to $1.40

Buy Our "SUTTON" Blankets
They're so warm and comfortable. 25% wool — 25% cotton — 50% rayon. Size 6 ft. x 7 ft. $5.50 each.
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

ANNUAL SPORTSWEAR CLEARANCE
Blouses—Skirts—Suits
Sweaters—Jackets
Sport Shop—Second Floor
Liebeskind
33-35 East Main Street

SAXE & FLOTO
*Florists*
Choice cut flowers for enjoyment.
41 West Main Street Phone 3-1112

## Maryland

### ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
*Real Estate Rentals—Insurance*
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

### BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.
211 E. Baltimore St. Baltimore Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
*For decorative purposes—Consult us*

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in
Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
*Licensed Employment Agent*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometers | Magnifiers |
| Binoculars | Opera Glasses |
| Field Glasses | Sun Glasses |

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 294—Reg. No. 296

## New York

### ALBANY

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8734 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Muhlfelder's
80 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

### ALBANY (Continued)

Specialized Shops
*for*
*Men, Women, Boys*
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

SALE
STYL-EEZ
A SELBY SHOE
Suede Oxfords and Pumps
$4.95
Values to $7.45
BURGESS SHOE SHOP
26 Maiden Lane

Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at Janes
SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE
SALE OF WINTER FASHIONS
AT 25% TO 50% OFF

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

*Birthdays SHOULD be remembered, Anniversaries must be remembered with FLOWERS*
Danker
121 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4258

A CHARGE ACCOUNT
Gives you the use of our convenient, easy-to-use
CHARGA-PLATE
WHITNEY'S
The MOST for Your Money

### BALDWIN

Towne Stationery and Luncheonette
11 So. Grand Ave. Tel. Baldwin 8302, 9402
LUNCHEON SUGGESTIONS
We serve a quick light Breakfast reasonable
*Louis Sherry*
ICE CREAM SERVED EXCLUSIVELY
At Towne's in Baldwin

R. A. STAHL
*Jeweler*
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

HEIM'S BAKERY
Wishes its Christian Science Monitor Patrons a Very
HAPPY NEW YEAR
Cakes—Cookies—Danish Pastries
Everything is delicious

### BINGHAMTON

Quality Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT ST.

• *Super! Special! Startling!*
COAT CLEARANCE!
150 UNFURRED COATS
½ PRICE!
ALL FURRED COATS
20% to 50% OFF
ALL SIZES
• You, too, can say, *"Charge it!"*
MORTON COY.
37 Court Street

*Back the Attack!*
Whether we like it or not, it's our war! Let's back the attack by buying all the War Bonds and Stamps we can during the Fourth War Loan Drive. Best investment we can make, too. Buy them "over the counter" at—
McLEAN'S

LOCKTITE
ROOFING CO.
*Roofing and Siding Applied*
*Asphalt and Asbestos*
*Estimates Free*
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

*"If It's Clean—It's Odorless"*
AMERICAN
DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 50 Walnut St.

WEAR
Northrup's Quality Shoes
*Expert Fittings*
237 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.

### BRONXVILLE

All Forms of
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
NO 8-6000
*Hartford Fire Insurance Agency*
9 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

### BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine Farms
*Direct from our farms at*
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

FLOWERS
*for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged*
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
*Cosmetics and Parfums*
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

### BUFFALO

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

FLOWERS
*Bouquets—Corsages—Decorations*
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
*Agency for*
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
*Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience*
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

Expert Permanents
Curls soft but firm—haircut easy to care for.
Dubonnet
BEAUTY SALON
UNiversity 3780
389 Parkside Avenue

*In the Heart of the West Side*
ERCKERT'S
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
*976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948*
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

AIRPORT PUBLISHERS
New Address
210 Ellicott Street CL. 4893
Complete Printing and Advertising Service
H. R. Badger • J. F. Foster • H. C. Stewart

*Utica Flower Shop*
*Complete*
FLOWER Service
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 5381
Utica at Elmwood

### ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
*Best American Stock Companies*
43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

### FAR ROCKAWAY

*Exclusive Agent for*
GOLD CROSS Shoes
*for Women*
Foot Guard Shoes
*for Children*
Florsheim Shoes
*for Men*
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

### FLUSHING

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 9-5694. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS FL. 9-0092
N. ROSS Mgr.
Inc.
Dyeing—Tailoring—Valet Service
FUR CLEANING and REPAIRING
WEAVING Northern Blvd. at 163rd St.

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN FLORIST, Inc.
139-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. IN. 3-4444 and 4445

### FOREST HILLS

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7843. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Come to
The Little Shoppe
RUTH LEWIS
71-11 Austin Street Bo. 8-9857
FOR DRESSES AND HATS
of individual swank, elegance, simplicity
*Yet at an amazingly low cost*
WE ALSO DESIGN AND MAKE HATS OF YOUR OWN MATERIAL
*Are You Looking for Something New?*
THEN COME TO GRAY'S
HOUSEWARES
GIFTS
DINNERWARE
EXPERT PICTURE FRAMING
GRAY'S
110-33 Queens Boulevard at 72th Avenue
Phone BOulevard 8-0080

### FOREST HILLS (Continued)

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
*A Complete Service*
*New and Used Carpets for Sale*
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

SCHULTE'S
LUNCHEON
SODA FOUNTAIN
Nuts and Candies
Home Made Ice Cream
72-11 AUSTIN STREET
BOulevard 8-9425 Open Sundays

### FREEPORT—Bellmore

VILLAGE PHARMACY
AUGUST FREITAG, Ph.G., Prop.
Bedford and Wilson Aves., Bellmore, N. Y
Phone: WANTAGH 1329
HALLMARK GREETING CARDS
for All Occasions
Cardani French Ice Cream and Milk Sherbets

### GLOVERSVILLE

Shop at the Martin & Naylor Company for unusual values in our great Clearance of Coats, Dresses and Sportswear. Drastic reductions!
THE MARTIN & NAYLOR COMPANY

### GREAT NECK

GILLIAR DRUG CO.
Hydrox Ice Cream
Delicious Chocolates
Perfumes—Cosmetics
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

### HEMPSTEAD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hempstead 8246-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.

FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
*Greater Long Island's Dept. Store*
Shop Monday through Thursday 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Friday Noon to 9 P. M.
Saturday 10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
When Shopping by Phone
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
*No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls*

The Ideal Eating Place — Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 1601
*Private Dining Room Parties*
LUNCH DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER

Hesse
Confectionery and Tea Room
50 MAIN STREET
Hempstead 5995

HENRI
HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

LYONS & PETZINER
*Fully Equipped Drug Store*
CANDIES STATIONERY
EXQUISITE TOILETRIES
"LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK"
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

*Carol Green's*
INVENTORY SALE
Coats—Suits
Save up to 30%
HEMPSTEAD—FREEPORT

PETERSEN STORAGE BATTERY CO., Inc.
334 FULTON AVENUE
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 748
Philco Home and Car Radio
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
Scientific Motor Tune-Ups
on Weidenhoff Motor Analyzer

MIRSCHEL
Lumber & Supply Corp.
Building Materials
Redwood Lumber and Greenhouse Specialties
Hempstead Turnpike near Nassau Blvd.
Phone Hempstead 8141—Floral Park 8618

GLOVE SHOP
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

JANUARY CLEARANCE
All Street and Evening Dresses
5.98 to 12.98
(formerly 8.98 to 16.98)
All Fall and Winter Millinery Half Price
(formerly to 5.98)
FANN'S
255 Fulton Avenue

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square
WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
*Platters Decorated Free of Charge*
266 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 770

### HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
Hammond Organ and Novachord
Home of Dance Skaters

### HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
*Orders Taken for All Occasions*
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

### ITHACA

ATWATERS
*"everything to eat"*
*Points Reduced*
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
The Dividend-Paying Company of America
Annuity, Life and Endowment Contracts
I. E. DENNIS
SENECA BUILDING

ROTHSCHILD'S WHITE BAZAAR
Visit the White Bazaar at Rothschild's. You will find all the white goods you've wanted for your home. Take advantage of Rothschild's White Bazaar from now until the end of January.
Rothschild's

THE TIME
HOSPITAL
WATCHES
CLOCKS
4th WAR LOAN
306 E. SENECA STREET DIAL 3-2161

### JACKSON HEIGHTS

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone: HA 4-3060. Hours 9 a. m. to 12:00 noon. Mon. Wed. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIELDS
*for Women's, Children's, Infants' Wear*
STORES AT
• JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
• ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
• ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

WHEN HUNGRY CALL
RAY'S DELICATESSEN
HAvemeyer 9-3403
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Formerly New Tip Top who has served you for 10 years.
Hot Roast Chicken and All Kinds of Meats Our Specialty
All Kinds of Salads and Sandwiches
75-15 37TH AVENUE

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6530
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

RUBIN'S
*Paints and Hardware*
*Housefurnishings*
8107 Northern Blvd. HA. 9-0176

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

### JAMAICA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jamaica Letter Shop
*Mimeographing* *Printing*
92-21 165th Street JA 6-4990

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 6-0183
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Complete INSURANCE Protection
*Agents for*
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-07 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

### JAMESTOWN

Anderson Cleaning Works
*Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning*
405 No. Main Street Phone 6146

### JAMESTOWN (Continued)

RHOE B. HENDERSON
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6868

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
*Solicits Your Business*
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

### KENMORE

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOP
2811 Delaware Ave. DE. 0367
KENMORE, N. Y.

VIOLA STEVENS
*Hats and Accessories*
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings
2828 Delaware Avenue

ALICE A. REIF
Ladies' Dresses
Hosiery
Lingerie
Sweaters Skirts
3102 Delaware Ave. De 8139
*Buy War Bonds*

### LARCHMONT

GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
*Lottie C. Dillon*
1930 Palmer Avenue

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

### LYNBROOK

A. JACOBS
FURS *of Quality*
*Hollander Dyed Furs*
CUSTOM and READY-MADE REMODELING TO ORDER
204 Merrick Rd. LYN. 6690

JANUARY CLEARANCE
on girls' coats and coat sets
I. Jacobson and Son
21-23 Atlantic Avenue

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5.50 to $6.50
HARRY'S SHOE SHOPPE
39 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

Merrick Beauty Shop
featuring
Rilling's Permanents
182 Merrick Road Lynbrook 8223

### MAMARONECK

General Insurance
For Quick Insurance Service
On New or Expiring Policies
Call Earl Quick
THE FRED T. WILSON CORP.
118 West Post Road Tel. Mam'k 3770

### MOUNT VERNON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YORK SHOE STORES
GOLD CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.95
21 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
18 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

Exclusive Millinery
*at popular prices*
Ahead in Hats
Gray Hat Shoppes
42 Fourth Avenue
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
*Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years*

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
*Hair Stylist*
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

### NEWBURGH

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
Arch Preserver and Vitality
*for Women*
Florsheim and Arch Preserver
*for Men*

### NEWBURGH (Continued)

*Save in January*
CLEARANCES
Bowmaker's
DEPARTMENT STORES
Newburgh—Beacon

### NEW ROCHELLE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0062. Hours: 12 noon to 3 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YOU CAN CUT YOUR FUEL BILL 30% THIS WINTER
Come to us for information on how to conserve fuel and keep your home warm with Johns-Manville Insulation. This insulation will keep cold out and heat in—will actually pay for itself in fuel savings!
*Please phone us for information.*
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY

TRADE-IN *your old* FURNITURE
Generous allowances to help you buy fine new furniture. Find out how large an allowance you can receive. Stop in or phone.
NEPTUNE STORAGE
New Rochelle 2-1300

DELLWOOD
*Creami-Rich*
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

*We Telegraph Flowers*
Westchester Florists
522 Main Street
New Rochelle 2-3618—2-3688

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
*Private Parties*
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

Kathryn Hayes Incorporated
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

LANGDON
*"The Man's Shop of Westchester"*
562 Main St. New Rochelle, N. Y.
*Featuring*
Worsted-tex Clothes Knox Hats
Manhattan Shirts
McGregor Sportswear

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
*We Telegraph Flowers*
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

JEWELRY OF QUALITY AND PERSONAL SERVICE
*Leonard Talner*
565 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE 2-3699

HERBERT J. GRANT
*Serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for Twenty Years*
INSURANCE
38 Locust Ave. New Rochelle 2-0247
55 John Street New York City Barclay 7-7400

CHARLES LIBRETT HARDWARE
NEW ROCHELLE 2-5442, 2-5443
184 Huguenot Street
(Next to Huguenot Firehouse)

Henry, Hairdresser
Individual Permanents by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

*Crossword Quiz Answers*

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### NEW YORK CITY

*Borough of Brooklyn*

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8625 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROSE Beauty Salon
for perfect
PERMANENT WAVING
*and Other Beauty Service*
2135 Nostrand Ave.
Phone Mansfield 6-7216

Tel. South 8-7264—7265—7268
Acme Employment Agency
340A NINTH STREET
NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN
*Select Domestic and Commercial Help*
Cooks, Couples Referenced Help
Chambermaids of All Nationalities
Gen. House Workers Private Families
MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

Buckminster 2-5907
The Harper Method Beauty Shop
MRS. HELGA NELSEN
Harper COLD Permanent Waving
National City Bank Bldg.
885 Flatbush Ave., Room 213
Corner Church Ave.

WINDOW LETTERING—DISPLAYS
Chas. T. Rehfeldt SIGNS
1401 Atlantic Ave. SLocum 6-4434

HARRY Your Hairdresser
1319 NEWKIRK AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
BUckminster 4-1161

JUELL M.
BIE
*Certified Gemologist*
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

TREPEL BROOKLYN Flowers
1060 Flatbush Ave. Cor. Beverly Rd.
BUCK. 2-7876
THE BEAUTY OF TREPEL SERVICE
Flowers, no matter how beautiful, unless skillfully arranged, lose the effect of purpose. TREPEL floral arrangements are always EXQUISITE but not EXPENSIVE.

*Borough of Manhattan*

GEORGE SEAMON
*Prime Meats*
Philadelphia Poultry
*Jersey Pork and Sea Food in Season*
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 148th St. Ed. 4-8395

*Borough of Queens*
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

*Borough of Richmond*
(Staten Island)

### WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor Sts., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

### NIAGARA FALLS

MOREY'S JEWELERS, Inc.
Diamonds—Watches
Jewelry
Silverware—Radios
Electrical Appliances
Parker VACUMATIC
Tel. 2-5885 126 Falls Street

Morrés
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

### PELHAM

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
*Herman Glaser*
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
311 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2836

WISE
Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Masda Lamps
Housewares
139 5th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1301

### POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's
OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS TO 9
Our "Open House" policy provides extra shopping hours for the convenience of those who do not have time to shop by day. We feel sure that this arrangement meets with wide approval as thousands of busy people have taken advantage of this extra shopping time in the past.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK
POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

JANUARY CLEARANCE
WALLACE CO.

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine Farms
Direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street Phone 5390 — BEACON No. Cedar St. Phone 192

Two Good Investments . . . War Bonds . . . and Flowers by Saltford
Saltford Flower Shop
18 Cannon Street Phone 538

QUEENS VILLAGE
Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's — We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

RICHMOND HILL
SHOE CLEARANCE
of styles we cannot replace
HANDSOME SAVINGS
on Quality Footwear for Women and Children; all sizes but not in every style.
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave. Phone Virginia 7-3234

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

★ LIPSCHUTZ ★
Stationers
Books
Typewriter Repairs and Rentals
Greeting Cards
114-10 Jamaica Ave., Cleve. 3-9067

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home-Cooked Food a Specialty
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Avenue

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Trommel
Virginia 7-1380
HARRY MALONE HABERDASHER
Manhattan Shirts
Reis and Munsing Underwear
Fownes Gloves
80-27 Jamaica Avenue (Opposite Leader Observer)

LUSTER'S
KIDDIES' and LADIES' SHOPPE
Outfits for Boys and Girls Infancy to 14 Years
Forest Mills Silk and Wool Underwear
Kayser, Munsing and Van Raalte Woolies
Jamaica Ave., Cor. 90th St. CL. 3-8925

ROCHESTER
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Main 6585. Hours: 2 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

20 YEARS OF FAIR DEALING
East Side Auto Parts
New and used replacement parts
345 Broadway, Monroe 6930

E. S. BOHACHEK INC.
We Specialize in FIRE — BOILER — AUTO INSURANCE
Non-Assessable — Dividends
Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 87
We have been Serving the Public for 35 years

REPAIRS to All Makes
FURNACES
Furnaces for Essential Replacements
SCHAFER HEATING CO.
384-386 South Avenue Stone 3308

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER (Continued)

J. E. Thompson Company
WOMEN'S WEAR
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. Main 83
Established 1867. Seventy-six years of complete insurance protection and service in companies of proven financial integrity.

THE FLOWER BOX
"Flowers for Every Occasion"
561-563 Main Street East
We Deliver Main 4712

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

PARK AVENUE FURRIERS
Coats Made to Order and Ready-to-Wear
Remodeling Repairing
VC 6771 216 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

SCARSDALE
Scarsdale Agency
INCORPORATED
Scarsdale's Oldest Insurance Agency
KENNETH L. METZ, Manager
312-313 Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Telephone Scarsdale 2100

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name.

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCHENECTADY
PLUMBING
Roofing—Heating
G. E. Van Vorst Co., Inc.
Phone 6-4211 Scotia, N. Y.

Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711

CHAS. HOLTZMANN & SON
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
230 STATE STREET
OVERCOATS $32.50 to $60.00

GOOD DAIRY PRODUCTS
Homogenized Vitamin D or Regular Milk
Buttermilk • Cottage Cheese • Soured Cream • Dari-Rich Chocolate Drink
Freshway Orange Drink
AMSTERDAM DAIRY
315 Clinton Street Phone 6-2351

Barneys for LINENS

SYRACUSE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

4th WAR LOAN
O'MALLEYS' In Hotel Syracuse
CLEARANCE SALE
Women's Coats, Suits, Dresses and Hats—Excellent Values

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

TARRYTOWN
'blue coal'
Hi Heat PREMIUM FUEL OIL
WESTCHESTER DIVISION
of
BLUE COAL CORPORATION
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

NEW YORK
UTICA

Gifts — Leather Goods, Books, Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
Reid Shelton & Co.
241 Genesee Street

INSURANCE
Fire • Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

Shop at the SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street Tel. 4-5139

BAKER the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

ACME FUELS INC.
Coal and Coke
266 Genesee Street Tel. 2-2168

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

WATERTOWN
TRIBUTE TO THE UNCONQUERABLES!
See our dramatic window displays honoring the unconquerable peoples of the occupied countries, in which we cooperate with the Saturday Evening Post this week as a prelude to the Fourth War Loan.
Empsall's

LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
You CAN Afford an Extra Bond
GOODRICH MOTORS, Inc.
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

# Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn by Reamer Keller

"Cheer up, Mrs. Appleby—it won't be long before Paris is telling us what to wear again!"

## Did You Ever Wonder

### How a Trail-Blazing Arc Can Speed Airplane Welding?

Ordinary air is a pretty good insulator. Electricity does not readily jump an air gap. And this reluctance on the part of electricity gave considerable trouble to welders of delicate aluminum and alloy steels used in warplane construction.

It was necessary to use low currents to keep from burning the delicate metals, and the welding rods used were thin as match sticks and the arc itself about the size of the head of a safety match. The trouble with such welding was that the arc tended to go out each time the welding current alternated or changed its direction of flow.

This difficulty led many aircraft manufacturers to adopt gas welding, which was a slower process but did not require so skilled an operator.

Recently, however, a device called an "arc stabilizer" has been developed by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. This stabilizer produces a high voltage current which alternates thousands of times a second.

This current has the effect of literally knocking electrons from the atoms of the gases that make up ordinary air as it jumps from the tip of the welding rod to the airplane metal being welded.

The result of this arc is to put the air into a condition in which it conducts electricity much more easily and the low welding current jumps readily from the rod to the metal along the path blasted through the air by the "trail-blazing arc."

The trail-blazing electricity is turned on by a switch in the holder that grips the welding rod. When the operator is ready to weld, he flicks on the switch and holds the tip of the rod near the metal to be welded. The high-voltage electricity leaps across the gap and the regular welding current follows.

The current keeps flowing until the weld is finished to prevent the welding arc from being extinguished. It is claimed that electric welding with the arc stabilizer is 6 to 12 times as fast as gas welding.

—W. P. Keasbey

## It's a "Beach Party"

Coast Guard Combat Art

**An invasion group from a Coast Guard-manned combat transport is shown entering an invasion barge in this drawing by John S. Gretzer, Coast Guard combat artist. On landing, the beach party will set up ship-to-shore communications and aid in unloading the barges. Gretzer, the artist, has first-hand knowledge of his subject, having participated in invasions of North Africa, Sicily, and Italy.**

## Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

Few countries, Japan excepted, have found flowers important enough to portray in their postage stamps, but three of Switzerland's four "Pro Juventute" semi-postals for 1943 feature this unique philatelic subject. The fourth stamp also relates to floriculture, for it portrays Philipp Emanuel von Fellenberg, Swiss educator and agriculturist, who attempted, early in the 19th century, to make agriculture the basis of a new system he had projected for unifying his countrymen. Fellenberg was born in 1771 and died in 1844.

Values and colors of the new stamps, which were issued Dec. 1 of last year and will be good for postage until May 31, 1944, are: five rappen plus five rappen, green; 10-r plus 5-r, olive, gray, and yellow; 20-r plus 5-r, red, rose, and yellow; 30-r plus 10-r, dark blue, light blue, and black. Fellenberg's picture appears on the first stamp.

* * *

Some 1,443 new stamps were issued by governments of the world during 1943, according to a compilation of Kent B. Stiles, New York Times stamp editor, from incomplete reports for the year. Final figures will not be available until after the war, since only fragmentary reports of stamps issued by enemy nations have been received from neutral countries.

Mr. Stiles reports that the United States leads the list with 88 known new issues, of which all but one were prompted by the nation's participation in the war. The United States issues include 25 documentary revenues, 23 stock transfer revenues, 12 automobile use revenues, 12 "overrun countries" commemoratives, 9 postage stamps for use in Italy, 2 war-saving stamps, 1 overprinted envelope, 1 airmail booklet pane primarily for use by soldiers, the United Nations and Four Freedoms 1- and 2-cent commemoratives, and the lone "nonwar" issue, the hunting permit revenue.

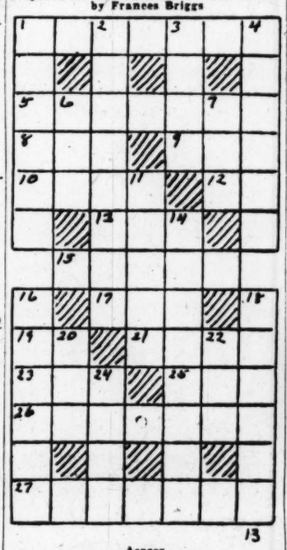
* * *

The French Committee of National Liberation has issued four semi-postals with the proceeds of the surtax to be used for the benefit to "fighters and patriots" of the nation. The design depicts La Belle France stretching her chained arms across an outline map of France while beside her a tattered French patriot stands above the body of a fallen comrade.

**Poster stamp issued by the Polish Information Center, New York City, to commemorate the Polish contribution to the war effort of the United Nations**

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What islands were formerly known as the Lucayos?
5—Who is author of "Nonsense Novels"?
8—Legal learning is what?
9—What is the female of the antelope called?
10—Ages.
12—Pronoun.
13—A brig has how many masts?
15—Which of Marx brothers is the pianist?
17—Astern.
19—What is one of the artificial languages?
21—Would you tame, sail, or wear a vansire?
23—What is a degree of angular measurement?
25—What is a large covered wagon?
26—Who composed the opera "I Puritani"?
27—What vegetable is used in making sauerkraut?

Down
1—A corypheo would perform in what?
2—What character in a Longfellow poem wore magic mittens of deer-skin?
3—Temper of mind is what?
4—What is name of an ibex of the Himalayas?
6—Organ of hearing.
7—What creature is associated with hero of "Jack and the Beanstalk"?
11—2 Down is described as "—— of foot."
14—What is a small spinet sounding an octave higher than the ordinary one?
16—What is the prevailing speech of northern Africa?
18—What city is scene of opera "La Gioconda"?
20—Crater Lake National Park is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
22—Adult male.
24—A moco is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

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## In Lighter Vein

**Confusing**

A baker was delivering bread along his route when one of his customers hurrying home stopped him.

"Have you left me any bread, Mr. Brown?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Is it today's?"

"Of course, ma'am."

"Well, yesterday's wasn't."

**Problems of a Censor**

What's a censor? Columnist H. V. Wade describes him as one who gets hold of a fact like "the United States Navy now totals 14,072 vessels," and spends the rest of the day wondering, "Will this comfort the enemy?"

**A United States Coast Guardsman on fire-control duty sketched by Gretzer. The colored glasses enable him to look into the sun and identify approaching planes.**

## Odds and Ends

Meteorites reaching the earth contain no new or unknown elements.

Number one use for beeswax before the war was in cosmetics—lipsticks, cold creams, rouge and deodorants; now its number one use is for waterproofing and protective coatings for shells, belts, coils and machinery.

## Brevities

The Nazi secret weapon, says a fresh Swiss rumor, is a 20 ton rocket, 36 feet long and with a top range of 165 miles. It is not disclosed how many fleeing Nazis could ride in this. — Milwaukee Journal.

Either the neighbors have a new living-room rug, or they have decided to give up the fight to free embedded bits of Christmas candy from the old one.—Boston Globe.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*And Elijah came unto all the people, and said, How long halt ye between two opinions? if the* LORD *be God, follow him.*—I KINGS 18:21

## NEWS ITEM— RUSSIA OFFERS "DEAL" TO POLAND.

HERE ARE MORE ROCKS TO PUT IN 'EM, ADOLF
COME ON, PLAY WITH ME AND I'LL KEEP THAT BIG BULLY OUT OF YOUR FRONT YARD
POLAND
BENES
DEMAND ON POLAND FOR CURZON LINE

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Can't Lose*

By Rodgers

Somehow I got the idea that today was going to be a real red letter affair!
I didn't know why I felt that way-
Or just what I thought would happen-
But I was mighty sure of one thing!
I couldn't lose any thing by expecting something good to turn up!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Did You Say Food?*

By The Hagers

We flew all night. When morning dawned The Bo'sun stretched his wings and yawned.
I heard him quack above the roar, "Pull open that compartment door;
And in that basket on the shelf You'll find some food. Just help yourself
J rations are the daily fare." "The jays," I quacked, "can have my share!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


# Editorials

## Picking Up the Pieces

We are disappointed with the initial reaction in Congress to the President's State of the Union address. The coalition of convenience between Republicans and dissident Democrats that currently enjoys a majority is simply dismissing the President's demands as political.

But is it possible to contend seriously that political capital is made by asking the people to pay more taxes, by asking business to give up profits, farmers to take small subsidies in lieu of high prices, and labor and the people in general to accept a law telling them when, where, and for whom to work? If so, it can be flatly asserted the United States has experienced an epochal reversal in its historic political pattern, and that the President is the first to become aware of it.

The fact is, of course, that if Americans were aware (as some other nationalities are aware) that the cruelties of inflation are secondary only to those of the battlefield; if they understood the war-generating economic frictions that can result from inflation in America, they would undoubtedly demand that Congress strengthen the anti-inflationary controls.

Perhaps the President's first aim is to generate that awareness. Perhaps he wishes to open some eyes to the unseemly present situation in which it appears that the central thought of too many people is to make a profit out of war. If so, it is political leadership on a high, laudable, and, we regret to observe, almost unique plane.

Americans seem to have forgotten the lessons of the last war, and to have thrust aside their determination to take the profits out of war.

In the conduct of the war on the home front, the President has made many mistakes. We do not excuse him on the plea that military strategy, industrial mobilization, and other affairs commanded all his time.

For he had the example of the last war before him. The method to avoid such an example had been reasonably well charted—essentially the same controls the President today asks Congress to make effective.

But instead of adopting this plan as a unit, he applied it in fragments and linked up the fragments with the weak glue of administrative expediencies. It has been better than nothing; it has brought a situation measurably better than two decades ago. But it is now breaking into pieces with not a little aid from Congress.

The President has had the courage to ask Congress to pick up the pieces. And he has combined this with a request to adopt a service law which, in its broadest sense, would make every adult a responsible member of the Nation's fighting force, joining the actual battle line to the producing and supporting lines with tangible and definite bonds.

The President's cry for help is, we must assume because of the seriousness of the situation, a sincere appeal. It deserves more than a political brush-off.

## Button, Button

Button, button, who's getting the buttons? That's the way the game goes as played by Marine Private Edward Meyerson, his friends in the South Pacific, and his parents in Montclair, New Jersey. The young Marine keeps writing home for buttons, but not just any old buttons. He wants Willkie buttons.

He goes through these buttons like a mouse through cheese or a black sheep through a family fortune. And then, like the young man who thinks his father's checkbook is as big as the Encyclopedia Britannica, he raises Oliver Twist's famous cry for more. Something a censor did to one of these requests for buttons has brought the case to public notice.

It will go down in history probably as the big button mystery. Why does a Marine want Willkie buttons? Marines are not permitted to wear political buttons on their uniforms. It is said they sometimes play games in which buttons could be used as stakes. But why must they be Willkie buttons?

The question is too deep for any answer less tortuous than politics itself. Only when one stops to consider that Private Meyerson might be a Willkie fan determined to achieve additional publicity for his favorite Presidential candidate does one get the Sherlock Holmes feeling of being on the right scent. The only catch in that theory, my dear Watson, is that Private Meyerson might be a Roosevelt fan bent on getting all the Willkie buttons safely out of the United States.

## Desperate Air Defense

As more information comes in on Tuesday's great air battle over Germany the impression of determined but desperate defense is increased. It is still not clear whether the Germans thought the attack by 700 American bombers and their fighter escorts was aimed at Berlin. The actual targets—plane factories at Halberstadt, Oschersleben, and Brunswick—are quite possibly more vital than the capital itself.

Indeed they are so vital that the Eighth Air Force apparently considers the loss of 59 bombers and five fighters not too high a price. Returning fliers reported more than 100 German planes destroyed, and the figure probably would be much higher if enemy ships knocked down by American bombers which did not return were included. Trading a bomber for two German fighters might not be a good bargain, since one carries ten men and the others only two, but the bomber may have destroyed plants which would produce hundreds of fighter planes, not to count planes being built.

The Germans know that this double attrition—destruction of planes plus plane plants—threatens to eliminate their air defense. Therefore they are throwing everything—waves of fighters, bombers, even transports into the struggle. They have also been straining to find new defense techniques and in this battle used tactics similar to sea or land forces. Their sky fleets maneuvered in line-of-battle formations, hid behind smoke screens, attacked in waves firing broadsides of rocket-bombs. Desperation was shown also by suicidal sorties and collisions. This desperation could be a hopeful measure of the imminence of the Luftwaffe's collapse.

## Close the Books on Canol!

The Truman Committee unceremoniously demands that the War Department's $134,000,000 Mackenzie River oil development be halted forthwith, and few Americans will disagree with the conclusions of its lengthy report. For, despite the undoubted honesty of those who made the decision, the urgency of the situation at the time, and the importance of the Fort Norman oil field, the United States Army's plunge into Canadian territory will probably be listed among the mistakes which war-haste brings.

The Truman Committee wants drilling stopped and pipeline and refinery held up until new contracts can be negotiated assuring the United States Government of "suitable rights" and unless war production can surely justify the enormous expense.

It is significant that Wallace E. Pratt, a noted geologist and a director of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, sets forth in the current Harper's Magazine a very good reason why the Fort Norman wells should never have been drilled by the Army.

Writing from first-hand knowledge on "Oil Fields in the Arctic," Mr. Pratt describes first, "one of the most impressive surface manifestations of petroleum in the Western Hemisphere," near Cape Simpson, east of Point Barrow, on the Arctic coast of Alaska. This apparently rich region of more than 30,000 square miles has been reserved to the United States Navy. Oil from this field could be refined at Point Barrow and when the coast is icebound (for three-fourths of the year), aviation gasoline and other fuels could be moved by pipeline to Fairbanks, 500 miles south. Says Mr. Pratt:

> Thus we have the anomalous situation that the United States Army is driven by the realities of war to draw upon the natural resources of another nation, Canada, in an effort to insure adequate supplies of aviation fuels for the Air Corps, while the United States Navy holds a totally undeveloped twenty-year-old petroleum reserve in the adjacent territory of Alaska. We are slow to realize that our air force needs fuel as well as our battleships and that our own potential sources of these critical fuels in the Far North have already been too long neglected.

If it is true, as Army engineers have pointed out to the Truman Committee, that ten times the volume of delivery contemplated from Fort Norman can be made in barges from inland U. S. waters at one-tenth the cost, it seems time to write off the Canol dream and charge up the loss to experience.

A prisoner out West was found to have $1,100 in banknotes sewed into his coat lining. Well, paper's warm, they say, but are clothes that high out there?

As usual, one might tell the President, Congress will have the last word. But does anyone doubt the President knows this as well as anyone else?

## Not an Aesop's Fable

## On Dividing a Grindstone

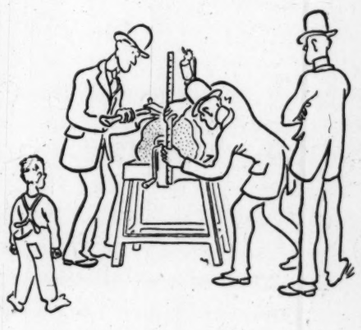
*A Dispatch From the Farm*

By John Gould

Mr. A, Mr. B, and Mr. C, you may remember, jointly owned a grindstone 27 inches in diameter. When I first made the acquaintance of these industrious gentlemen and their property, I had already salted down a few opinions of grindstones and I worked out the problem only to instruct my teacher. Mathematically considered, the problem has three answers—each showing what portion of the 27 inches belongs to each man. The teacher said I got it right.

Life, however, especially life on a farm, is not so neatly computed into thirds and this seems to me an unsatisfactory way to buy a grindstone. At the time I considered thoughtfully the erudition and circumspection of the genius who invented the problem. Scholars undoubtedly applauded his method of teaching geometry. But he was also as ignorant as a day-old bull calf, and this last was in my mind as I sat in school and obliged my teacher.

I pictured Mr. B and Mr. C standing around patiently while Mr. A possesses himself of his rights. Perhaps they take turns at the crank, and no doubt they both have dull jackknives that they can't sharpen until Mr. A has taken his money's worth and the first third of the stone has been worn off.



Mathematically stated, Mr. C is the junior partner. Practically stated, Mr. C has a long time to wait. I suppose if Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego had been the original members of this patient firm, and had ground away steadily throughout the centuries, we might soon see some prospects for Abednego, now known as Mr. C. Sometime within the next 500 years, perhaps. I suspect, however, that by now he would have considered the transaction a bad bargain and would have gone down to a neighbor who had a quarter-horse motor and an emery wheel. For a time we would consider only Shadrach and Meshach, who would grind on for a few generations more, and then we could forget the whole thing.

Wearing down a grindstone is not a task to bandy about in geometry class. I can take you down under the barn and show you the selfsame grindstone I turned as a boy, my eyes bulging out and my feet lifting from the ground every time it went around. Grandfather always talked to me entertainingly as he held the ax because he knew very well what I was doing. Hadn't he turned the same stone as a boy, and hadn't his grandfather told stories to him? Our notion of wearing down a grindstone gives Mr. C small cause to be hopeful. It is a long and tedious process; how long and tedious I have no way of knowing because our aged grindstone is still 25½ inches in diameter. I wouldn't even want to be Mr. B.

Furthermore, grindstones do not wear away with a relationship to their original true circumference. When they are new it is easy to hold an ax on them, but after a time one part wears more than another, and holding an ax then is like riding a buggy over plowed ground. They wear off with a preference for one side or another, too, and besides a bounce you get a wobble.

On his own stone, a farmer knows how to ride, and this presents no real difficulty, but think of poor Mr. B who gets his second third with bumps and wiggles known only to Mr. A—now retired. He'll simply ruin his scythe.

In the end, I have small sympathy for Mr. C, because he ought by this time to know what to expect. I do sympathize for his little boy, who will turn the crank for the last third. By this time the diameter has diminished to such an extent that peak efficiency can be gained only by stepping up the RPM. That little boy will be obliged to turn the crank so fast I doubt he will thoroughly enjoy his youth. The bearings will get hot, and the boy will become unruly, and Mr. C will have to speak sharply to him, and nothing but chaos can result. If it was mine, I'd throw the thing away.

In a sense, that's what I did in the sixth grade—but I've never been sharp at figures.

## Hopes Raised by Moscow Offer

*An Intimate Message From Washington*

By Joseph C. Harsch

The part of the Russian official statement on the Polish frontier issue which attracted Anglo-American diplomatic attention was the final paragraph mentioning the Curzon line. It deserves textual repetition because it touches the heart of the problem. It reads:

"The Soviet Government does not consider the 1939 frontiers as immovable. These frontiers can be modified to the advantage of Poland in order that regions where Polish populations predominate may be handed over to her. The Polish-Soviet border could then follow the Curzon line accepted in 1919 by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers."

The last phrase is not entirely objective, historically. It gives the impression that the line drawn by the Allied Powers in 1919 represented their definitive opinion as to where Poland's eastern frontier rightly belonged. Actually, it gave Poland a territory which in the opinion of the Allied Powers represented an irreducible minimum. It was drawn to give Poland an area in which it could proceed to re-establish orderly government. It specifically and carefully declared that it was not to be interpreted as prejudicing Polish rights to more territory farther to the east. It contemplated adjudication of those other disputed territorial claims at a later date more favorable to calm decision.

Thus in historical perspective the Russian text did not render full justice to Polish claims. But, taken in a different context, the statement represented a notable Russian concession on the Polish issue. Up to the moment it was made, Moscow had taken the position that the so-called Ribbentrop line, drawn up in 1939 between Russia and the Nazis, represented Russia's fixed intentions. The Ribbentrop line was much less favorable to Poland than the Curzon line—particularly in the north where it intruded deeply into territory unquestionably Polish in population.

In shifting their position from the Ribbentrop to the Curzon line, the Russians transferred their case from a foundation tainted by German connivance to a foundation heavy with Allied sanction. More important still, it showed a Russian disposition to take a bargaining position rather than an arbitrary and dictatorial position.

These two aspects of the Russian statement, particularly the latter, were viewed in diplomatic eyes here as being extremely encouraging. Mr. Hull carefully refrained from expressing any public position, an attitude imposed inevitably on him by the fact that America stands in the matter between two allies both of whom have rendered yeoman service to the Allied cause.

But behind the official silence was a strong feeling that this was the real chance for the Poles to jump at the Russian offer as a chance to open negotiations for a resumption of relations. Both London and Washington, in fact, have urged the Poles to reply as cordially as possible to the Russian overture. It was felt that the change from an arbitrary to a flexible Russian attitude represented the necessary willingness to compromise.

However, hope that anything will come of this opportunity is tempered by the difficult position of the Polish Government-in-Exile. To respond cordially to the Russian suggestion would undoubtedly expose it to violent protests among the Polish émigré population and might lead to its overthrow. Thus the very act of moving to reach an agreement with Russia might force a reconstitution of the Government in the direction of uncompromising nationalism, which would end in making matters worse than they are now. In such an event, the Russians would undoubtedly discard all ideas of ever dealing with the Polish émigrés and direct their Polish policy exclusively down the road of a strictly Russian-sponsored Polish movement for which there is a well nurtured nucleus in Moscow now—perhaps arranged for just such a contingency.

American relations with the French have taken a pronounced turn for the better. The outstanding issues of the moment are over the supply of arms to the Underground in France and the question of a substantial French military force participating in the main invasion thrust from England. The chances are that both will be resolved to French satisfaction.

## On Polish-Russian Frontiers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The use of the term "Poland" for the Western Ukraine and Western Byelo-Russia in headlines, in articles and on the radio does not promote good understanding between the U. S. A. and the Soviet Union. This territory is inhabited by a population mainly non-Polish, ruled, before 1939, by Polish landlords who mercilessly exploited not only Ukrainians and Byelo-Russians but also their Polish fellow countrymen.

These parts were forcibly taken away from the Soviets at the Treaty of Riga, March 17, 1921, against the wishes of the peoples inhabiting them and were incorporated again into the Soviet Union after September 17, 1939, after a plebiscite and by-elections to the Supreme Soviet.

As Lloyd George said at the time, "Russian armies marched into territories which were not Polish and which were forcibly annexed to Poland after the Great War despite fierce protests and armed resistance by the inhabitants." This action of the Soviets saved many millions of people during the Nazi invasion of 1941, not only Jews and Ukrainians but also Poles. Moreover, it laid the foundation for the rebuilding of the Polish armies, a part of which is now gallantly fighting with the Soviet forces.

We shall do well to put our faith in the policy of the Soviet Government with respect to minorities under its own jurisdiction, a policy which has always shown the most scrupulous regard for the principles now embodied in the Atlantic Charter.

During the period before the Nazi invasion, when the Western Ukraine and Western Byelo-Russia were actually part of the Soviet Union, full protection was extended to the cultural development not only of the Ukrainians and Byelo-Russians but also of the Polish minority, and great advances were made in the promotion of the economic welfare of these peoples. Reoccupation of these territories by the Soviets will guarantee the speediest rehabilitation of the economic and cultural life of all the inhabitants.

If we insist on calling the Western Ukraine and Western Byelo-Russia parts of Poland because they were annexed by the Polish Government for a number of years, we play into the hands of those elements who want to return a liberty-loving peasantry to feudal serfdom under a foreign aristocracy, who dream of establishing a discredited "cordon sanitaire" against the Soviet Union and who hope to break up the unity of the United Nations for the benefit of their own petty interests.

DIRK J. STRUIK,
Executive Director,
Mass. Council of American-Soviet Friendship
Boston

## "Russia Seeks . . . ?"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the article in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, "Russia Seeks . . .?" Mr. Nicholai P. Vakar writes: "The question of the eastern provinces of Poland, conquered by the Poles from Russia in 1920-21, and incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1939, is considered by Soviet Russia as settled, on the theory that the majority of the native population (over 70 per cent) are Ukrainians and White Russians."

In the interest of fairness, may I voice the opinion of an American citizen who was born in White Russia?

The territory in question was seized by Russia at the time of the partition of Poland in 1772, and was held by her until after the World War 1914-1918, when it was taken back by the Poles. It is inhabited mainly by Polish people. I lived in White Russia for 14 years. The whole population of that city in which I lived and of the surrounding towns, although speaking broken Polish, identified itself in courts, in schools and in churches as Polish. We did have, however, Russian public officials who thrived on the exploitation of the people.

The fact that Russia, as Mr. Vakar states, would not agree to a plebiscite under international control, confirms that Russia is not consistent in her territorial demands. Then again, if Russia wants to incorporate territory according to national majority, why does she deny the same privilege to other nations as in the case of Wilno, for instance, where practically the whole population is Polish?

We all appreciate the splendid progress of Russia and what she has done in defending herself and in helping the Allies, but if Russia wishes to have a friendly Poland, then robbing her of her essential territories is not going to help to bring that friendship to a realization.

(MRS.) ANTOINETTE SAIKOWSKI
Royal Oak, Mich.

*This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

### "Thrice Armed Is He" . . .

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just."

It is pertinent to ask if Senator Wheeler and his group, by their constant efforts to decry our war aims, are trying partially to disarm our fighting forces.

Is our quarrel just? Congress voted war against Japan following Pearl Harbor, upon which the other Axis Powers declared against us. Before that time, the Senator and his friends were very busy telling us there was no danger and that we could not successfully engage in war. So far I have not read that any of this group has admitted his guess was wrong. The only public acknowledgment of error along this line has come from some clergymen, but this requires moral courage that is lacking in some politicians.

It is in the latest insinuation that our Allies are not willing to bear their fair share of the coming burden that the propaganda reaches its lowest point. To one who has met hundreds of these quiet, brave men, who were fighting long before we entered the war, its meanness brings a feeling of shame.

It has been well said that an American does not have to surrender his opinions at the outbreak of war, but if they conflict with its successful conduct he should keep them to himself for the duration.

South Acton, Mass. CHARLES F. EDNEY

### Is It Necessary?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In regard to the article, "Where To Get a Million Men," by Pvt. William Frisky, it is no consolation to women like me whose husband is a father with three children, the oldest 9, the youngest 3, who got his draft "Greetings" as a New Year's gift.

I'd not like to live with my conscience if I were one of a board who had selected a father of three when I knew that right in that very community, working in factories, there were young, able men "chided" by their own fellow workers for being "draft dodgers," also men who claim to be farmers who never worked a farm. You know of such people and so does every other American.

This husband is one of those "white collar workers" that we've heard so much about, not receiving a fabulous salary, but who, when asking for a raise to help meet the high cost of needed things, was told his salary is frozen! He's making less than a year ago and food is one item that's nearly double!

We read your article, Pvt. Frisky, and it hits home. Even in the Army there are those whom they call "Goldbricks."

If it's necessary, my husband is willing to go, and there is no reason why he shouldn't be accepted and make a perfect soldier—but is it really necessary to break up a home?

Staunton, Va. M. B. H.


## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $12.00 — Three months ..... $3.00
Six months ..... $6.00 — One month ..... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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*Published by* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.